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Chaitra 21, 1894(Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 10, 1972/Chaitra 21, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversion of Lease-Hold Plots into Free-Hold in Delhi

*322 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the Delhi Administration's proposal for converting lease-hold plots into free-hold ones, and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the reasons for the delay in taking a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The proposal was not accepted.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF May I know the reasons for the non-acceptance of the proposal ?

SHRI I K GUJRAL : We feel that in the interests of the growth of the society and in the interests of more housing, it is important that we should have more urban land brought in, and the old land policy should tend towards making the land lease-hold rather than free-hold, particularly keeping in view the fact that that the land is acquired from the agriculturists at a price which is lower than the urbanised price. So, it would be wrong to acquire land from one and give it to the other on a free-hold basis. The community must come in, and the land must go the community so that the urbanisation profits go to the community and not to the individuals

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल . जिन किसानो की जमीन सरकार लेती है उनके रहन सहन के बारे मे भी क्या वह कुछ प्रबन्ध करती है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल · जी हा, जिनकी जमोने हम लेते है उनको कम से कम एक प्लाट हम अपने लिए मकान बनाने को देते है ।

Statement by Union Minister of State for Agriculture regarding Self-Sufficiency in Grain Production

*323 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU · Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Agriculture said in New Delhi on the 21st February, 1972 that India had achieved a degree of self-sufficiency in gram production, and

(b) if so, the basis for the claim made by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) . (a) Yes, Sir, The statement was made in a Press Conference on 21st February, 1972

(b) The claim is based on the substantial growth of agricultural production achieved under the New Strategy of Agricultural Development The total stock of foodgrains with Government has substantially increased resulting in the discontinuance of imports of food-grains from the beginning of 1972.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Is it a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission Report for the Kharif season 1971 expressed the

view that 50 per cent of the increase in food-production was due to good monsoon and also that the 1970-71 production increase was in areas with no assured water supply ? Is it also a fact that 20 per cent of the cultivated area only gets the benefit of irrigation ?

SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE : I hope that the hon. Member is not unhappy that the country has become self-sufficient. I know the remarks made by the Agricultural Prices Commission. But this year it was a real test for us. This year there were floods in the north and drought in the south, and in spite of it, there is an upward trend of production. This means that apart from climatic factors and weather conditions, it is positive contribution of Government planning which has gone to building up the production potential. Only 22 per cent of the land is irrigated and the rest is unirrigated, that is well known.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want you to sit in judgment on his reply. I had asked a specific question. Has the reply any relation to what I asked ? I had asked specifically whether it is a fact or not that the Agricultural Prices Commission had pointed out in its report. .

SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE : I said "yes".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the reason for the decrease in the *per capita* availability of cereals from 414.8 grammes in 1965 to 407.5 grammes in 1971 ? Also, what is the reason for the increase in regional disparities ?

SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE . I think the hon. member is unfortunately out of date. Recently the per-head availability of cereals has increased and it is now 416.6 grms. per head in 1971 as against 398.3 grms. in 1969, the base year of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had specifically stated that in 1965 it was 414.8 grams and in 1971 it was 407.6 grams. I may not be quarter as knowledgeable as him, but can he dispute these figures ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not enter into an argument.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have already replied to it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Has this green revolution come about in all the States or in only a few States and that has made India surplus?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Obviously the rate of growth in agricultural production is not even all over the country. Again, the progress is much more in certain cereals while in other cereals it is not satisfactory. Wheat has come up very well but it is confined mainly to Punjab, Haryana and U. P. Now new areas like Bengal, Bihar, some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are coming up. Rice has started coming up in Punjab and West U. P. and we have the summer rice programme in Bengal. But the development is not even.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I want to know what are the difficulties faced by the agriculturists in West Bengal in producing the summer crop ? Have Government any information about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is too general a question. It does not relate to West Bengal.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: He said that in West Bengal the summer crop is gradually coming up. That is why I ask whether he has any information that in producing the summer crop, the agriculturists in the West Bengal are facing certain difficulties about procurement of fertiliser, loan, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Just mentioning the name of West Bengal cannot invite other questions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I myself had been to West Bengal last week to see the summer paddy programme. As against 4 lakh acres, the summer paddy programme is now 8 lakh acres. We anticipate 1 million tonnes of additional production of summer paddy. There were certain difficulties about fertilisers. I have discussed it with the West Bengal Government. We will see that adequate care is taken to provide the various inputs to the farmers there.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: May I know to what extent the green revolution has been successful in achieving the socio-economic

objectives such as removing disparity between big landlords and small land-owners....

MR. SPEAKER: It is too a general question. It may be discussed when the Demands relating to the Agriculture Ministry are taken up.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a question subsequently about it.

Socio-Economic effects of Green Revolution

*326 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN experts have prepared any report in regard to socio economic effects of Green Revolution, and

(b) if so, their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

The United Nations has initiated a global project on the "Social and Economic implications of large scale Introductions of New Varieties of Foodgrains" through its Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva. The UNDP proposes to undertake this project in a number of developing countries including India. The question of India's participating in this Project is still under negotiation with the UNDP If taken up the project will be financed by the UNDP and carried out through selected research Institutes in India. Report in respect of India will, in that event, be available on completion of the Project.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time has already been taken for discussing this and by what time the negotiations would be completed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The formalities with the UNDP authorities are still being finalised. Originally, the report was to be submitted by August, 1972 or early 1973. The schedule may under go some change because the negotiations with the UNDP are still on.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Apart from the UN experts, have the Government of India assessed to what extent the green revolution is successful in achieving the socio-economic objective like removal of disparity between the big landlord, small land owners and labourers, curbing the social tensions which are spreading in the society and so on?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Actually, the UN authorities suggested a study of only the social aspect. But the Government of India suggested that the economic aspect should also be taken into consideration, besides the social aspect. They have agreed that in their studies both the economic and social aspects would be included With regard to the other part of the question, whether there has been any economic impact of the green revolution, various agricultural universities have studied some aspects of this problem. It is true that in some areas the disparities have increased Government is very much seized of the problem of how to take up this programme for small farmers and marginal farmers. The Government of India is now concentrating its attention on reducing the disparities even in rural areas by structural changes and by improving the lot of the small farmers.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that research institutions would be established if this project comes through, may I know whether the government have proposed any such institutions and schemes to the UN authorities to be taken up in this country, and if so, which are those projects?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no proposal to establish new institutions. Professor Dandkar of the Gokhale Institute of Economics would be the country's representative for this project and this is to be implemented through B R. College, Agra, Agricultural College, Muzaffarnagar, Bihar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ferozepur, Kotah ERC Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Tikamgarh, Jubbalpore, Karnal, IER Centre Delhi. There is no need for new research

institutions. We have quite competent research institutions in our country to undertake this study.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : In order to bring about social and economic change, will the Government come forward with incentives to States, which are implementing the green revolution ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about the report to be prepared by the UN. You may ask whether the UN report will also mention this. It is not a very relevant question.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Which are the States in India which have taken part in the green revolution and which have remained comparatively aloof from it ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all of you to study the language of the question and then ask your question ?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : It arises from this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Any question may arise in this world but it must be confined to the language of the question.

SHRI B. V. NAIK . May I know whether there are any adverse effects of the green revolution ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : This question is altogether different. But I am at your disposal.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to see the language of the question ? The only alternative left for me is to pass on to the next question

Houses for landless poor in Kerala

*329. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered financial assistance to a scheme proposed by the Kerala Government for building one lakh houses for the landless poor; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Kerala Government have proposed that the Government of India should meet the cost of house sites and their development for one lakh families of landless poor. The unit cost of the Scheme is however higher than that approved by the Government of India. Details are under discussion with the Government of Kerala.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : I am sorry to say that the reply just now given by the Minister is very disappointing when we take into consideration the high density of population of Kerala and the acute housing problem there. However, in view of the fact that the scheme proposed by the Kerala Government almost concurs with the scheme of the Central Government except that they differ in two or three points because of the peculiarities of Kerala's village and social life, and in view of the massive enthusiasm shown there for this programme and the Government's desire to start this scheme immediately, and in view of the fact that in November 1971 last when the Housing Ministers' Conference took place the Government of India had assured the State Government that if there were some variations in the plans submitted by the State Government, they would consider it favourably—in view of all these facts, will the Government speed up their mind and give adequate funds to the Government immediately ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Let me assure my hon. friend that we are in sympathy with the scheme that the Kerala Government has sent us. Our attitude towards disposing of it is very sympathetic and we are wanting to finalise it as quickly as possible. The scheme is being considered by our Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Finance together, and, I hope, we will be able to arrive at results within the next few days.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : I am grateful that the Minister has now said that a decision will be arrived at within two days.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Within a few days.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : I thought it was two days The State Government propose to give house-sites to landless poor on the 1st May itself. By 1st November, the housing scheme will be completed in Kerala. That is the scheme they have drawn up. In order to get funds before 1st May, will the Government take a decision before that and make the funds available to the State Government before 1st May ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is very difficult for me to indicate the dates just now because it is not only the Ministry of Housing which is involved but the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance as well. Anyhow, I can assure my hon. friend that our attempt is to try to finalise it as soon as possible. We are conscious of the fact that the Kerala Government wants to start the scheme on 1st May. We are trying to cooperate with that.

The dimension of the scheme is that they are trying to acquire 96,000 house-sites in the first year, by acquiring 4,700 acres and the total money needed by them in the first year is to the tune of about Rs 8 crores, Now, in the current budget, the Finance Ministry has provided Rs 5 crores for the whole country So, some re-adjustment will have to be made in that But I can assure my hon. friend that the Finance Minister is very sympathetic towwards it and so is the Planning Minister I am certain that with their sympathy and support, we should be able to finalise it in the next few days.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI ; May I know from the hon. Minister whether he issued a statement that the State Government has not come forward with the scheme and that the Kerala Government has taken up the scheme with the concurrence of his Ministry ? If that is so, why is the Ministry now delaying finalisation of the scheme ? Will the hon. Minister see that it is done before 1st May ? Why the hon. Minister is trying to evade the answer.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am not trying to evade the answer. The purse strings are not controlled by the Ministry of Housing. These are controlled elsewhere. Therefore, we have to carry other Ministries also with us, I admire the way in which the Kerala Government has moved in the matter and the way they are trying to tackle the problem. In fact, the Housing Minister in Kerala knows that our sympathy and support is with them. We are trying to see that they do not feel let down.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will it be done before 1st May ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is very difficult for me to give dates without consulting the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

Modernisation of Indian Shipping Industry

*330. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working out some Scheme to modernise the Indian Shipping Industry ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) The programme for expansion of Indian shipping already envisages replacement of existing ships by more modern built ships. For this purpose, the Government advances loan on concessional terms through the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the poor tonnage in the shipping field, may I know what are the incentives given for buying modern ships and further incentives for buying second-hand ships because in the international market, the prices have gone up ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Our tonnage in the shipping field cannot be called poor. We are now having more than 2.5 million GRT in operation and over a million GRT on order. We hope to achieve the Plan target so far as 4 million GRT is concerned, putting together the operational tonnage and also ships on order.

As far as the incentives are concerned, if I understand the hon. Member correctly, he wants me to tell him what are the incentives

for buying new ships as against the incentives for buying second-hand ships. So far as new ships are concerned, if orders are placed on Indian yards, the period of amortisation is 17 years and the moratorium allowed on payment of principal is period of 2 years. If the same order is placed for a new ship on a foreign yard, the amortisation period is 16 years and the moratorium is for 1 year. As against this, for second-hand ships, the loan is restricted to 75 per cent of the price as against 95 per cent for new ships—95 per cent if an order is placed on an Indian ship-yard and 90 per cent if an order is placed on a foreign ship-yard. And the period of amortisation is also restricted to two third of the remaining residual income-tax life of the ship, which is a sort of dis-incentive for buying second-hand ships and a good inventive for buying new ships.

SHRI R. S PANDEY: The reply given by the hon. Minister, I cannot say: is very satisfactory. The smaller countries have more tonnage. Whatever it is, I will be happy to achieve something. May I know what is the percentage of ships in our fleet which are less than ten years old ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Our shipping fleet is not comparable to the shipping fleet of big countries. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the percentage of ships in our fleet which are less than ten years old ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If I may say so, from zero to five years, *i.e.*, less than five years, the percentage is 24.33, over five years and below ten years, it is 38.89. I think, the total will satisfy him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the hon. Minister aware that, in the name of modernisation, the public sector Shipping Corporation of India has recently introduced some computers into the work of their head office in Bombay and that this has led to apprehension among the staff both at Bombay and at Calcutta that it will eventually result in redundancy of labour and unemployment ? I would like to know from him whether the Shipping Corporation had consulted the Ministry at all in this matter before installing these computers and whether these are really essential at this stage—he says that our shipping fleet is not comparable to that of other countries,—whether these computers for office work are so essential at this stage in order to develop our shipping.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I did not say that our shipping fleet was not comparable to that of all other countries. In fact, in the world order, we are 16th. That is not too bad a position.

Secondly, we have to reconcile the two contrary desirables: one, to create and utilise as much as we can employment potential in our country, and thereby provide employment opportunities to our people as far as possible, consistently with the other desirable, namely, not to lag behind the other countries in efficiency and technological development. Whatever computerisation can provide us to improve efficiency without causing detriment to employment opportunities, we shall have to allow the Corporation to undertake. We shall have to give it a fair degree of operational autonomy that is inherent in the system of corporations.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: The decision of the Government to withdraw the development rebate will retard modernisation of shipping industry. Will Government reconsider the decision at least in regard to shipping industry ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am aware of the disappointment caused by the withdrawal of development rebate in the shipping industry. But the matter is being kept closely under watch, and we shall see that the momentum of growth of our shipping tonnage is not retarded beyond repair.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a number of our ships, specially in the public undertakings and particularly of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation are old and obsolete and if so, what steps are being taken to replace them.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have just now indicated that we have given sufficient incentives for buying new ships...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am talking about public sector.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : As soon as they run out their lives, they are replaced by new ones. That is our normal way

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध की बोतलों के ढक्कनों को बदलना

*334. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले दूध की बोतलो के ढक्कन बदलने के बारे मे लगातार शिकायतें आ रही है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई की गई दूध की बोतलो के ढक्कनो के बदलने की शिकायतो की जाच करने पर यह पता चला है कि ये ढक्कन या तो ढीले हो जाते है या कुछ कारणो की वजह से हट जाते है । प्रत्येक मामले के मुख्य कारण और उनके सम्बन्ध मे की गई उपचारिक कार्यवाही सक्षिप्त मे निम्नलिखित हैं –

(1) बोतल भरने की मशीन मे तकनीकी खराबी के परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ बोतलो के ढक्कन ढीले रह जाते हैं । ड्यूटी पर जो कर्मचारी होते है उनको ये निर्देश है कि ढीले ढक्कन की बोतले वितरित नही करें और उन बोतलो को दुबारा भरना चाहिये । इस प्रकार बडी सख्या मे ढीले ढक्कन की बोतले दुबारा भरी जाती हैं और उनको वितरित नही किया जाता है ।

(2) दूध की बोतलो से युक्त क्रेटो को शीतागार, दूध की गाडियो और दूध के डिपो मे एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखते समय या डिपो तक लाने ले जाने के दौरान झटका लगने के कारण, कभी-कभी ऊपर के क्रेटो का निचला भाग, उनसे नीचे रखे क्रेटो मे रखी बोतलो के ढक्कनो से रगड जाता है । यही कारण है जिनकी वजह से ज्यादातर बोतलो के ढक्कन ढीले हो जाते है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने इस खराबी को कम करने की दृष्टि से, हाल ही मे क्रेटो का दूसरा डिजाइन तैयार किया है । जैसे ही नये क्रेटो का उपयोग उत्तरोत्तर बढता जायेगा, वे पुराने क्रेटो का स्थान लेते जायेंगे, तब ढीले ढक्कन या बिना ढक्कन की बोतलो की घटनायें पर्याप्त रूप से कम होती जायेंगी ।

(3) कभी-कभी दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के परिवहन या डिपो एजेंट या निजी तौर पर गृह सुपर्दगी करने वाले व्यक्ति, बोतलो के ढक्कन या तो दूध मे मिलावट करने या कम कीमत वाले दूध को ज्यादा कीमत का दूध बनाने की बुरी नियत से हटा देते है । वर्तमान ढक्कन लगाने की विधि, जोकि समस्त विश्व मे अधिकतर मयन्त्रो द्वारा उपयोग मे लाई जाती हे , उससे बोतलो का ढक्कन हटाना या बदलना सम्भव है, यद्यपि ऐसी बोतलो के ढक्कन किंचित किंचित विकृत रूप प्रस्तुत करेंगे । फिर भी, इस प्रकार की घटनाओ को कम करने के लिये, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दातेदार गर्दन की बोतलों का

समारम्भ कर रही है, जिनके ढक्कनो को बदलना व्यक्तियो के लिये कठिन होगा। इस बीच जब भी कभी इस प्रकार के मामलो की रिपोर्ट आती है, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना तुरन्त ही उनकी जाच करती है और यदि आरोप सही पाये जाते है तो अपराधी व्यक्तियो के प्रति कडी कारवाई की जाती है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उसके तीन भाग है और मै यह समझता हू कि पहले दो भाग जो विभाग ने उत्तर के रूप म रखे है वह मुझे अथवा आपको बहकाने के लिए है। वास्तविक स्थिति यह नही है कि तकनीकी कमी के कारण बोतलो के ढक्कन ढीले रह जाते हैं। अगर यह बात होती तो पहले से यह शिकायत होनी चाहिए थी। दूसरी बात जो कही गई कि क्रेट एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखे जाते है तो उनकी रगड के कारण बोतलो के ढक्कन ढीले हो जाते है, यह बात भी गलत है क्योंकि यह क्रम भी पहले से चला आ रहा है। तीसरी बात जो है वह ठीक है।

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस प्रकार के अपराध की जाच करने के लिए जो बोतलो के ढक्कन बदले जाते है, विभाग क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाता है, दूसरे, इस अपराध मे कितने दोषी पकडे गए और उनका क्या दण्ड दिया गया ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दो कारण पहले बताए वह भी गलत नही है। वह भी कारण है और उसमे यह ध्यान रखते है कि कोई ढक्कन अगर ढीला रह जाय तो उस बोतल को दुबारा फिल करे। यह तो प्रीकाशन हम लेते है। और क्रेटो की रगड से भी कभी कभी ढक्कन ढीले हो जाते है। लेकिन ढक्कन बदलने की जो शिकायत है वह दुरुस्त है। हमारे पास शिकायतें आती रही है। पिछले 6 महीने मे 129 शिकायतें आईं। उनकी जाच करवाई। उसमे से 10 शिकायतें सही निकली और उनमे उन को सजा दी गई।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री . मुझे सतोष नही हुआ। मैंने पूछा कि जाच करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है ? कोई फ्लाइग स्क्वाड है या कोई मौके पर जाकर देखते है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह सरप्राइज चैक्स भी करते है। अचानक जा कर देखते है कि कोई गडबडी तो नही है और उसके बाद कोई शिकायत आई तो शिकायत की जाच करवाते है। जाच के बाद सजा देते है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि लगभग 16-17 पैसे दोनो के मूल्यो से अन्तर है, टोड दूध की बोतल म और शुद्ध दूध की बोतल मे, तो क्या यह व्यवहार्य नही है कि दोनो के बूथ अलग अलग हो ताकि यह गडबडी न हो ? एक जगह शुद्ध दूध बिके और दूसरा जगह टोन्ड।

प्रो० शेर सिंह . इससे लोगो को कठिनाई हो जायगी। कुछ लोग ऐसे है कि जो टोन्ड भी लेना चाहते है और स्टैंडर्ड मिल्क भी लेना चाहते है। अगर अलग अलग जगह बूथ कर दिए जायें दूर दूर उनको जाना पड तो उसमे तकलीफ हो सकती है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जो मिल्क सप्लाई होता है डेयरी मे वह भैंस का होता है या गाय का होता है, किसका दूध होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय सवाल तो ढक्कन का है। गाय के दूध का भी और भैंस के दूध का भी दोनो का ढक्कन ढीला हो सकता है।

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I ask the hon Minister how old are these machines which are used for sealing these bottles ? If they are very old, how long will it take for the Government to replace them ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कुछ मशीनें तो हमारी पुरानी हैं लेकिन जो पुरानी हैं वह खराब हो जाती हैं तो उनको रिप्लेस भी करते हैं ।

Teaching of Hindi and Regional Languages in Czechoslovakia and of Czech Language in India

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*336. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made by the Czech Government for teaching Hindi and other regional languages of India in Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, whether similar arrangements are being made by the Government of India for teaching Czech Language in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The position is being ascertained and the facts will be placed before the House in due course.

(b) A proposal to make arrangements for teaching of Czech and Slovak languages in India is under consideration.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: A foreign country like Czechoslovakia has taken steps to teach Hindi. Is it not strange that in India there are some States which are averse to Hindi and which have taken no steps towards teaching of Hindi?

MR. SPEAKER: Here it is a question about Czechoslovakia.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am asking him, is it not strange..

MR. SPEAKER: This is different.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The question was asked whether arrangements have been made by the Czech Government for teaching Hindi and other regional languages of India in Czechoslovakia. The reply of the Minister is that the position is being ascertained only. I want to know a categorical answer from the Minister whether this arrengement has been made or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He has categorically replied.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is under consideration. The UGC has recommended that in some of our universities we could start teaching czech language. That is under consideration.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know whether some of our regional languages are taught in Czechoslovakia or not.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: At present Hindi is not taught in Czechoslovakia.

Terms and Conditions for Mini Buses Operating in Delhi

*337. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions regulating the grant of permits for operation of Mini Buses in Delhi as also the sitting and standing capacity prescribed and the period thereon?

(b) whether he is aware of heavy overcrowding in the evening and morning rush hours especially; and

(c) if so, the action which is proposed to be taken against the violation of the carrying capacity and overloading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AND THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library*. See No.LT-1689/72]

(b) Instances of overloading in mini buses have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

The owners/drivers of the mini buses

found overloaded are prosecuted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Departmental action is also taken under the law against such erring operators.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें कहा गया है कि जहां सीटिंग कैपैसिटी 25 ज्यादा से ज्यादा है और खड़े होने की इजाजत नहीं है, वहां दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नोटिस में यह बात आई कि इन टर्म्स का वायलेशन होता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर वायलेशन होता है तो यह किस एक्सटेंट तक होता है ? ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितने पैसेंजर्स एक बस में पकड़े गए और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री ओम मेहता : जो सवाल उन्होंने पूछा उसके डीटेल्स तो हमारे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन

departmental action in taken against the erring operators. 270 challans were issued during the period 1-4-71 to 31-3-72. Departmental action under Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act was taken against 8 permit holders.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ऐक्शन लिया गया इसमें क्या कैंसिलेशन भी शामिल है और शामिल है तो कितनी कैंसिलेशन हुई ? चूंकि 3 अप्रैल के प्रश्न सं० 222 में कहा गया था कि कैंसिलेशन के आर्डर दिये गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने परमिट कैन्सिल हुए ?

श्री ओम मेहता : परमानेन्टली कैन्सिल नहीं हुए। इन परमिटों को दो-से-चार हफ्ते के लिये सस्पेण्ड किया गया था।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister has said that the operators have been fined or punished for over crowding. I would like to know the punishment that is to be given to the management or others if they are not going to provide enough buses.

SHRI OM MEHTA : The main question is regarding mini-buses. But as the hon. Member has said, we are providing new buses, and very soon 300 more buses will be there on the road.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : For Lok Sabha Members also ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : If they want to travel by bus.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिबस दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा पौपुलर हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो मिनिबस के परमिट्स हैं ये ज्यादातर प्राइवेट लोगों को दिये गये हैं, क्या सरकार स्वयं भी जनता की सुविधा के लिये अधिक से अधिक मिनिबस चलाने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : जी हां। पहले जो परमिट्स दिये गये हैं, उनमें से 38 कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को दिये गये थे 18 प्रायवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को दिये गये थे और 9 एक्स-सर्विस मेन को दिये गये थे। यह फैसला किया गया था कि दिल्ली में 100 परमिट्स मिनिबसों को दिये जायंगे और 35 बसों के लिये एप्लीकेशन्ज भी मांगी गई थी। लेकिन अब डी० टी० सी० ने फैसला किया है कि वे खुद भी चलायेंगे और मिनिबसों के आर्डर भी उन्होंने प्लेस कर दिये हैं जो बहुत जल्द आ रही हैं।

श्री मान सिंह भौंरा : क्या सरकार को पता है कि आप ने जितने परमिट सस्पेण्ड किये और जितने दिनों के लिये किये, उस दौरान भी उनकी बसें चलती रहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is giving information. It cannot be a supplementary question.

SHRI OM MEHTA : The Delhi Administration is primarily concerned with this.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मिनिबसों के जितने परमिट दिये गये, उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये दिये गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें से नहीं उठता ।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये परमिट बड़े बड़े लोगों को दिये गये हैं, हरिजनों को ये लोग टरकाते फिरते हैं, उनको परमिट नहीं देते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है । अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं भी एक छोटा-सा सवाल पूछूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सैप्रेट क्वेश्चन दीजिये, यह इसमें कैसे उठता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो परमिट दिये गये है, क्या इनमे से कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को और एक्स-सोल्जर्स सोसायटीज को भी दिये गये हैं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : मैंने कहा है कि 38 कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को दिये गये है ।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : ये कोआपरेटिव सोसाटियां बड़े बड़े लोगों की है, गरीबों की नहीं है ।

श्री ओम मेहता : यह डिटेल तो इस वक्त नहीं है कि ये किस की सोसायटिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी वक्त बारूपाल जी की तसल्ली करवाइये ।

THRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Lok Sabha Members too want mini-buses.

SHRI OM MEHTA : LET them form a co-operative society, so that we can recommend to the State Transport Authority the grant of permits to the society.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of the fact that the maxi-buses provided for the MPs go almost empty most of the time. .

SARI OM MEHTA : No. .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking at least of the buses going to North Avenue. May I know whether any request was received by Government for providing mini-buses for Lok Sabha Members, and if so, the action taken thereon ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : No, not to my knowledge.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The hon. Member does not know that the bus is only mini.

Setting Up of Production units as part of Academic Training

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*338. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to establish production units as part of the academic training in order to provide the students with practical experience and part time work ; and

(b) if so, the number of production units to be set up, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has under consideration the question of introducing 'Production or Work experience' as part of education. A Committee has been appointed to formulate guidelines for assistance to universities/colleges in this regard. The details will be worked out after receipt of the Committee's report.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Has the UGC finally decided and selected a pilot project to start this year to have a sort of training-cum-production unit so that students may also earn while they learn ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The Reso-

lution of the Commission dated February 2, 1972 is as follows :

> "The Commission desired that a Committee may be appointed to look into the scheme and also to formulate general guidelines for assistance to the universities for such projects. It was noted that the assistance of the Commission for such schemes would be for capital expenditure on a 50 : 50 sharing basis. The scheme should ordinarily be such that it is self-supporting as regards recurring expenditure".

Further decision will be taken after the report of the Committee is received.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is this Committee under the Ministry of Education or is it a sub-committee of the UGC ? Also, what are the terms of reference fixed.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This has been appointed by the UGC to formulate guidelines for assistance to universities/colleges for projects designed to link education with production experience in colleges.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Since we are following the old East India Company system of treating the universities as factories for manufacturing clerks even now, are we going to reconsider the whole educational system so that we impart more of technical education rather than produce clerks ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am entirely in sympathy with the hon. member that we should have more arrangements for technical education, but unfortunately, since 1966 or so, the pace of economic development has rather slowed down as a result of which a very large number of technical personnel became unemployed. A step was taken to reduce the intake of technical personnel in 1968 The effort of the Ministry is to see that early steps are taken so that the intake in technical colleges goes up to the rated strength, but this will depend on the implementation of the Plan proposes to utilise technical personnel.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Do the terms of reference of the Committee include the agricultural part of education in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is too wide a question ; still he may reply.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : At the moment, the question of agricultural extension is primarily being dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry. Therefore, I do not know whether this particular Committee would take into account the implementation of any scheme with regard to agriculture. But the question primarily dealt with production units, and I thought that production units referred primarily to industrial production.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It is a fact that these production units will be confined to the university campuses, or the students of the campuses will be in a position to go to the existing production units wherever production is going on ? Will it be confined to the four walls of the class-room ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : So far as these particular production units are concerned, the matter under consideration is whether the universities or colleges should themselves set up such production units. So far as the question of taking students to work in the existing production units is concerned, that matter has already been taken up by the All-India Council of Technical Education, and a scheme of sandwich course has been drawn-up. I hope that the University Grants Commission would also apply their mind to the question of providing work experience particularly to science students.

SHRI S. N MISRA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether these units will be distributed on the basis of population of the students or it will be only Statewise, unconcerned and disproportionate to the population of the particular State ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Unless I know what the report of the Committee is, how, can I answer this question, Sir ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I could not clearly, get what the hon. Minister of Education wanted to drive at, because he does not clearly indicate whether it will be a vacation training a sandwich course or a Graduate apprentice course, and. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. oran—Oraon the

Great, I should say—the Minister is himself waiting for the report.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : If he says they are production units, I cannot understand how they are particularly going to produce, because there are so many thousands of unemployed engineers. How is this scheme going to make any difference ? What kind of production units are they ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I can only say that I am awaiting the report and the decision of the University Grants Commission on it.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is himself a former Chief Engineer.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I would like to know whether the production units proposed to be set up will train students for self-employment or only for seeking employment ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : How can I tell you when I have not received the report yet ?

MR SPEAKER · My difficulty is, there is no further question left except one. So, I am allowing the supplementaries.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : Is there any effort to co-ordinate the needs that would arise from the implementation of the plans of the various Ministries with the technical personnel and the persons that would be trained in these production units ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The Planning Commission is considering the evolving of a co-ordinated policy in this respect.

Representation from retired Central Government Employees for retention of Government Accommodation

*340. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the retired Central Government employees for retaining Government accommodation allotted to them while in service ;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned in the representation ; and

(c) whether the representation has since been examined and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अवकाश प्राप्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रश्न का जो सम्पादन किया गया है, वैसे तो अच्छा एडिट करते है लेकिन इसमे जो मैंने क्वैश्चन किया था वह थोड़ा गायब है। मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हू कि ये जो अवकाश प्राप्त सरकारी कर्मचारी है, जब वे रिटायर हो जाते है तो उसके बाद कितने अर्से तक उनको मकान में रहने दिया जाता है जिस मकान में वे रहते वें ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिससे अवकाश प्राप्त सरकारी कर्मचारियो को फिर से बसाया जा सके ?

तीसरी बात यह है की सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों की ओर से आपको कई बार आवेदन पत्र दिए गए लेकिन उसको आपकी नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया इसका क्या कारण है ? मैंने स्वय तीन तीन चिट्ठियां फार्वर्ड की हैं लेकिन वह अब तक पहुंची ही नहीं इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I appreciate the difficulties which the retired Government servants have to face because their earning capacity goes down and they are also asked to vacate the house and it becomes difficult for them. Starting with Delhi we are thinking of having a separate scheme for building houses for the retiring Government sevants,

the idea being that a few years before they retire they should register themselves for a house and pay nominal instalments. Out of their gratuity and provident fund they can pay some money and have a hire purchase scheme. So far as Bombay is concerned, our difficulty is different Some representations by some Government servants have been received. His question was moulded differently and that is why I said : no Not that representations from resident associations have not been received In that representation they have said that the houses in which they are living should be given to them That is very difficultbecause if we start transferring houses which are built for Government servants in service to persons who are retiring, the satisfaction of the serving Government servants will go down still further. At the moment the statisfaction is about 5-7 per cent in Bombay In Delhi it is maximum, but even here it is 43 per cent A very big section of the Government servants are without a house. So we are planning to start a separate scheme. In Bombay I have been in touch with the housing Board if they could start a separate scheme for this purpose. I am not unaware of this problem We are seized of the matter

श्री शशि भूषण अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हू कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी जो मान लिया जाये आज रिटायर होता है तो सरकार उमको कितने अर्से तक मकान मे रहने का मौका देती है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियो को रिटायर होने मे अभी तीन साल बाकी है उनको सुविधा देने की बात आपने कही है लेकिन जो आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं उनके लिए सरकार से कोई प्लाट और लोन देने की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ?

SHRI I. K GUJRAL One point we have to keep in mind is that the housing shortage amongst Government servants is part of the general shortage the entire nation is facing. Therefore, the difficulty cannot be bifurcated. To an extent we can be sympathetic to a particular section. We must realise that four out of five persons in India are either without a house or live in substandard house. The problem is gigantic. That is way we are trying to meet it in parts also. We let the Government servants stay in the allotted house for two months after they retire. In certain circumstances, like the examination of children or health grounds, some extensions are given.

श्री शिव चन्डिका · मैं जानना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज के माने सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज रहेगा या पब्लिक सेक्टर एम्प्लाईज और रेलवे एम्प्लाईज भी रहेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Ultimately our idea is to cover as wide a field as we possibly can. But I cannot straight away do it because nobody will get served

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जो कोलोनी बन रही है वह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन आज यह है कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद अक्सर यह होता है कि 6 महीने मे छोड देना पडता है अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियो ने अपनी सारी जवानी सरकार की सेवा मे न्यौछावर कर दी तो अगर ऐसे रिटायर होने वालो के लडके या अन्य कोई रिश्तेदार अगर सरकारी सेवा मे लगे हुए हैं तो क्या वह एकौमोडेशन जोकि रिटायर कर दिये गये व्यक्ति के नाम पर है वह उसके लडके या अन्य रिश्तेदार के नाम पर एलाट कर दी जायगी अगर उनका लडका या कोई अन्य रिश्तेदार यह लिख कर सरकार को देने को तैयार हो कि वह उस रिटायर्ड व्यक्ति को उस मे रक्खेगा ? ऐसा लडके या अन्य किसी रिश्तेदार के द्वारा लिख कर देने पर क्या वही सरकारी ऐकोमोडेशन जोकि उस रिटायर्ड व्यक्ति को एलौटेड थी वह फौरन लडके या उस रिश्तेदार के नाम पर सरकार द्वारा कर दी जायगी ? क्या एलाटमेंट रूल्स मे साफ तौर से इसके लिए व्यवस्था कर दी जायगी ?

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: According to our present rules, we give allotment to sons or dependents who are living with the retiring person and who are also in Government service. The allotment is made in the category to which the person who is actually in Govern-

ment service, not the retired person, is entitled. So far as other relations are concerned, every case is considered on merits.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Threat to the Jobs of Employees of Accountant General's Office, Madras

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S. Q. No. 1 SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government of Tamil Nadu propose to take over the accounting Section of the Accountant General's Office in Madras resulting in threat to the jobs of nearly 2,500 employees ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avert the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No Sir. They have decided to establish a Data Processing Centre to facilitate better budgetary control.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of that two orders have been issued by the State Government—O.M. 1205/70/Funds 71/4 dated 17th January, 1972 which say that they have decided to take over the keeping of accounts of the State Government employees with regard to GPF, and another, order G.O. 1125 dated 30th July, 1971 by which they have introduced computers on taking over the data processing centre, in connection with which they have said that the sending of vouchers to the Accountant-General's office may be continued for sometime and after trying this process, if the new system has proved itself, they want to stop sending the vouchers to the Accountant-General's office. These are the two orders.

Under article 150 of the Constitution it is quite clear that the forms of maintaining, compiling and processing of accounts have to be drawn up with the assent of the Comptroller and Audiror-General and should be done in consultation with the President. So, only with the assent of the President they can make any change in those forms. In view of this, have the State Government got the permission of the Central Government for changing the data processing centre or changing the way of keeping accounts of the GPF and transferring it from the Accountant General's office to others ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall read out a small letter which the Tamil Nadu State Government had written. They say that the Tamil Nadu State Government are not proposing to take over the accounting section of the AG's office. The Government of Tamil Nadu are having a project to improve pre-budgeting methods and, to compare departmental actuals with budget estimates and to establish better appropriation control and financial discipline. Budget is the responsibility of the State Government and has never been done by the Accountant General. This work is being undertaken by the Government budget data centre which has been set up following the recommendation of the Hyderabad Staff College. Government have assured the Accountant General that there is no intention to take over the accounting work of the AG in so far as compilation of accounts from the treasuries is concerned.

This is the factual position stated by the Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYATHAM : They say that the vouchers may be sent to the Accountant General's office for the time being and that when data processing centre proves successful, they may discontinue sending the vouchers to the accountant General. If he wants, I can read out order. The order is so clear. So, can the Central Government or the Finance Minister give a categorical assurance that there will not be displacement of persons, and that there will be job security. Not only job security, they have to guarantee that the job potentiality, the promotion avenues, all these things will be guaranteed for the employees of the Accountant General's office in the face of this insidious threat coming from the State Government who are introducing computers by the back door and are also stage by stage taking over compilation and

the keping of accounts. What has he to say regarding the provident fund accounts which they have taken over? How is it consistent with article 150?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, you would agree with me that it is a very hypothetical question. When a situation like that arises, the Central Government will take appropriate measures to see what should be done. Now the situation has not arisen. It concerns the State Government, and it is impossible for me to express any opinion on a hypothetical question that may arise.

As far as the question of maintenance of provident fund accounts is concerned, the Tamil Nadu Government are also considering the introduction of a system of maintaining passbooks in respect of the GPF accounts of their employees. Already, a passbook system is in existence in that Government in respect of Gazetted Officers. This system is, however, not intended to replace the maintenance of GPF accounts by the Accountant General, but only intended to provide a concurrent document to facilitate the posting of missing credits. As the Tamil Nadu Government felt that the GPF accounts were not being correctly maintained, it felt that the passbook system should be extended to all Government servants or, as an alternative, it felt that the nationalised banks could be entrusted with the task of collecting the GPF money of the employees and maintaining their accounts. In this connection, the Accountant General, Madras, wrote to the State Government expressing preferance for the introduction of the passbook system. The A. G. also suggested that it might be advisable to have a meeting of all heads of departments so as to straighten out the bottleneck in the maintenance of GPF accounts. This meeting does not appear to have taken place. This is the present position.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Is it not a duplication on the part of the State Government to have this data processing centre and maintain these provident fund accounts themselves?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking for an opinion on some hypothetical question which is not admissible as a supplementary, but in spite of that the Minister was allowed to explain. I do not think it should be allowed to go further.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I should like to know whether the hon. Minister has ascertaned the views of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on this issue and whether he has satisfied himself that the employment potential will not be reduced?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: At the moment, as stated by the Tamil Nadu Government, they have no intention of taking over the work that is being done in the AG's office, and so, the question does not arise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have the views of the Comptroller and Auditor-General been ascertained or not?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: They have been ascertained.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, he should take the House into confidence. What are his views? Does he agree with the assessment that the employment potential will be reduced?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे साथ न्याय करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न्याय की खातिर ही तो आप से कह दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप मुझको न्याय की खातिर बिठला रहे हैं तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन पहले तो मंत्री महोदय ने इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल से पूछा गया है या नहीं, फिर कहा कि पूछा गया है। तब स्वाभाविक रूप से जिज्ञासा है कि कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल की राय क्या है। बड़ा मासूम-सा सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना मालूम नहीं है।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : श्री वाजपेयी का सवाल बड़े महत्व का है। उसका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The agitation of the employees of the A. G.'s office is a very interesting one. I want to know whether the minister is aware of the delay and scandal in keeping the GPF account to and of fact that the unposted entries in GPF accounts run to many crores of rupees and hence the State Government's action? What action has the A G taken against the employees, because the agitators sign the attendance register, go to the meeting, the loud-speaker is provided and the electric supply is provided from the office and it is being instigated by some of the self-styled leaders who are communists?

MR. SPEAKER: How is your question relevant?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: The question is about the agitation of the employees of the AG's office. It is more directed against the DMK Government than in support of any demands It is only a political agitation, not a real employees' agitation.

MR SPEAKER: I found the minister defending the Government (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: He can answer about the maintenance of GPF accounts

MR. SPEAKER: They have already allowed the issue of pass-books.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What about the delay in the A. G.'s office?

MR. SPEAKER: He says, that has ended with the issue of pass-books.

SHRI T. C. DHANDAPANI: Is it a fact that the bifurcation of the A. G.'s office in Madras into two different offices would create employment opportunities for 300 to 400 educated unemployed persons? Is it a fact that the accounting procedure followed in the A. G.'s office in regard to maintenance of GPF accounts is defective? Is it a fact....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a fact that these are leading questions giving information. I am not treating them as supplementaries.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Is it a fact that the State Government employees are agitating for a better performance of the particular section by introducing modern systems? Is it a fact that several crores of rupees have not been posted into the accounts...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. Put in the from a supplementary. I wish I could invite your attention to the relevant rule. You are an old member; I would not mind if it comes from a new member.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: My question is whether it is fact that several crores of rupees have not been posted with individual provident fund accounts? May I also know whether it is a fact that anti-social elements who went underground in the past have come out and created trouble in the A.G's office?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to reply to this. It is only information passed on to the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When Shri Vajpayee enquired whether Government have consulted the Comptroller and Auditor General, you did not allow that question. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the introduction of computers anywhere, whether in Tamilnadu or Kerala, is bound to hinder the employment potential, the future promotion and even the present employment position. If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been ascertained that under no circumstances the job security is going to be affected by this. Has any assurance been given either by the Central or Tamilnadu Government? My accusation is against both the governments, not one.

SHRI K. R GANESH: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the C & AG is satisfied that on the present facts there is no threat to the AG's office employees.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has categorically

stated in the Assembly that the employment opportunities would not be affected.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, here is a ticklish question. You did not allow my question but now the hon. Minister has replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is the same question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The same question was put by Shri Banerjee and you allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He puts the question and I get the information!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no division of labour between me and Shri Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult for the Chair or the Minister to solve this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Coming to the second part of the question....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has to reply to the first question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: On the present facts there is no threat of employment. What happens in future I cannot say; I am not an astrologer.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: What about the second question?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the second question does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme for Diversification of Work at Book Production Centres on N.C.E.R.T.

*321. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training has prepared a Scheme for diversification of the work at its book production centre with a view to provide training and employment to the educated unemployed particularly in towns;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Scheme; and

(c) whether the Scheme has been approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Non-issue of Medicines for Diabetes to C. G. H. S. Beneficiaries

*324 SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C. G. H S. beneficiaries are not issued medicines for diabetes from dispensaries after the initial three months, inspite of their regular contributions;

(b) whether medicines are issued to such patients only after serious complications involving heart arise and irreparable damage to health occurs; though non-C. G H S. beneficiaries continue to get medicines free of cost from Safdarjang Hospital, Willingdon Hospital and other General Hpspitals; and

(c) the reasons for the discriminatory treatment with C. G. H S. beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

At present supply of anti-diabetic drugs to CGHS beneficiaries is made from the C. G H. S. dispensaries for an initial period of 3 months and for any period thereafter as recommended by the Specialists. After the initial period of 3 months, the medicines are issued only if there is any complication which is likely to be aggravated due to non-control of diabetes, as advised by the Specialist.

As regards other Central Government employees not covered under the C. G. H. S.,

a case of diabetes within a period of 3 months after detection is deemed to be in the initial state of the disease and claims relating in the treatment for the first three months after the detection of diabetes are admitted for reimbursement under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules. Cases of treatment for recurrence of the disease beyond the initial stage are to be referred to DGHS for a decision in regard to the admissibility or otherwise of reimbursement of additional expenses involved and the extent thereof.

Anti-diabetic drugs are given to non-CGHS patients free at the Diabetic Clinic in the Safdarjang Hospital if the income of the patient is below Rs. 250.00 p. m. Apart from this, no anti-diabetic drugs are supplied in the Safdarjang, Willingdon and other general hospitals to CGHS or non-CGHS patients.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

*325. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of approving the unauthorised colonies in the Capital , and

(b) if so, the names of such colonies which are under active consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). The Government have already decided to regularise 204 unauthorised colonies. Of these, 162 have since been regularised and no regularisation plans are to be prepared in respect of 36 colonies as they are in non-conforming areas or in areas where few structures exist. Action to regularise the remaining colonies is being taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority. A statement showing the names of these colonies is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Names of unauthorised colonies regularization of which is under consideration

1. Shastri Nagar on Patparganj Road.
2. Anarkali South Khuraji Khass II.
3. Chandu Park Khuraji Khass II.
4. New Gobind Pura Khuraji Khass II.
5. Amrit Nagar Colony, Kotla Mubarak Pur.
6. Wazir Nagar Colony, Kotla Mubarak Pur.

ट्रैक्टरों और फालतू पुर्जों की मांग

327. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण 'पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग है तथा आगामी तीन वर्षों में अनुमानतः कितने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग होगी ; और

(ख) इस मांग तथा उनके फालतू पुर्जों की माग को पूरा करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा आगे क्या किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों की 1-6-71 को कुल मांग का अनुमान 1,14,905 था। चालू योजना अवधि और पांचवी योजना के दौरान, विस्तृत और वैज्ञानिक विपणन सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित ट्रैक्टरों की माग के निर्धारण का काम राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक अर्थ अनुसंधान परिषद् को सौंपा गया है। इसको देखते हुए अगले 5 वर्षों मे ट्रैक्टरों की मांग का पता परिषद् से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही लगेगा।

(ख) 20,000 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त सप्लाई स्थिति को सुगम बनाने के लिये विदेशों में रहने वाले रिश्तेदारों से भी उपहार के रूप में ट्रैक्टर आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय भी देशीय ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कदक उठा रहा है । नये ट्रैक्टरों के लिये 10 से 15% की सीमा तक अतिरिक्त कल पुर्जों का आयात भी करने दिया जाता है। विभिन्न राज्य-कृषि उद्योग निगमों आदि को पुराने ट्रैक्टरों के कल पुर्जे आयात करने की भी अनुमति उदारता से दी जाती है।

Funds for improving D. T. C. Service

*328 SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional allocation of funds has been made for improving the Delhi Transport Service ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Loans to the extent of Rs. 350 lakhs were sanctioned to the D.T.U./D.T.C. during 1971-72. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 197 lakhs was for capital expenditure for payment of Rs. 145 lakhs to suppliers of 294 bus chassis and Rs. 52 lakhs to body builders. The balance of Rs. 153 lakhs was for ways and means purposes for outstanding payments to Indian Oil Corporation and suppliers of spare parts, meeting outstanding liabilities towards Motor Vehicles Insurance Fund and to cover cash deficits.

Working and living condition of Persons enganged in uncleaned occupations

*331. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise distribution of funds during the Fourth Plan for the scheme of improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the funds allocated for this scheme are spent only on that scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a)

Name of State	*IV Plan Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)*
Andhra Pradesh	20.00
Assam	30.00
Bihar	20.00
Gujarat	7.00
Haryana	6.00
Himachal Pradesh	8.00
Jammu and Kashmir	7.00
Kerala	16.00
Madhya Pradesh	20.00
Maharashtra	35.00
Mysore	4.00
Orissa	6.00
Punjab	7.00
Rajasthan	13.00
Tamil Nadu	47.00
Uttar Pradesh	20.00
West Bengal	22.00
Manipur	2.50
Tripura	1.50
Union Territories	
Delhi	6 00
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.00
Pondicherry	1 00
	300 00

(b) The funds are released through State Accountants General who also audit the expenditure incurred by the State Government The Organisations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Zonal Directors of Backward Classes Welfare watch that the funds provided by Central Government for a particular scheme are utilised for that purpose. State Governments are also required to submit Progress Reports to Central Government.

Guidelines to Banks for Appraisal of Projects for Area Development

*332 SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Finance Corporation has compiled guidelines to assist the Co-operative and Commercial banks in undertaking a case by case appraisal of project for area development ; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Agricultural Finance Corporation helps commercial banks in financing agriculture. It does not extend to cooperative banks. The Agricultural Finance Corporation has compiled guidelines for formulating projects and schemes which can be used by the AFC/commercial banks for their appraisal also.

(b) The main features of the guidelines for formulating projects and schemes are given in the priced publication brought out by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Pre-degree Examination of Kerala and Calicut Universities

*333. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pre-Degree Examination of Kerala and Calicut Universities are not treated at par with the old Intermediate examinations for admission to examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation on this matter from Government of Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

सफदरगंज पुल, नई दिल्ली, का डिजाइन

*335. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ वास्तुविद के अनुसार सफदरजंग पुल का वर्तमान डिजाइन पूर्णतया त्रुटिपूर्ण है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या आपत्तियां उठाई हैं तथा उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के मुख्य वास्तुक ने सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के समीप प्रस्तावित ओवर-ब्रिज के माडल पर कुछ टिप्पणियां भेजी हैं । ये ओवर-ब्रिज के वास्तुशिल्पीय डिजाइन के सम्बन्ध में हैं । फिलहाल यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Disparity in Price of Vanaspati in Different Zones

*339. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of Vanaspati in the Western and Northern Zones vary from those obtaining in the Eastern and Southern Zones ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure parity in the price structure in the various zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Prices of vanaspati do vary from zone to zone, because of variations in the prices of raw vegetable oils in the different zones.

(c) Prices of vanaspati in each zone are determined *inter alia* with reference to the raw oil prices in that zone, and hence the prices in the different zones generally reflect the inter-zonal parities in raw oil prices. An effort is, however, made to narrow the gap in vanaspati prices between different zones within reasonable limit.

World Bank Assistance for Development of Agriculture in Maharashtra and Bihar

2265. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has offered 34 million assistance to agricultural development Schemes in Maharashtra and Bihar ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the credit and its break-up State-wise, separately ; and

(c) the estimated number of farmers and other individuals to be benefited in both the States separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. The IDA has offered 44 million Dollars as assistance to agricultural development schemes in Maharashtra and Bihar recently ;

(b) The assistance for Maharastra is of the order of 30 million $ mainly for development of minor irrigation sources and land development. In the case of Bihar, the assistance is of the order of 14 million $ to develop fifty regulated agricultural markets throughout the States.

(c) It is not possible to give information about the number of farmers that would be benefited under the two projects at this stage.

Suruey of disease amongst the tribal people in Bihar

2266. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study and survey to find out reasons for particular type of disease amongst the tribal people in various parts of the country with reference to Chotanagpur in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government to eradicate such diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). As a result of surveys conducted, prevalence of Yaw disease has been noticed in the tribal areas of the States of Orissa and Tamil Nadu. A Yaws Eradication Programme is already being implemented by these State Governments.

Similarly, Goitre, Trachoma and Leprosy cases been detected in the tribal areas of Assam, Tripura and Manipur, where adequate measures have been taken to control the diseases.

According to information available, the remaining State Governments including Bihar and Union Territories have not conducted any study or survey in this regard in their respective States/Union Territories.

Medical Services Men from Bihar on Deputation to foreign countries

2267. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of medical services from Bihar State who were deputed/loaned to foreign countries for training in family planning, health or medical science in the years from 1969 to 1971 ;

(b) the number and names of Officers along with their qualifications who applied for the above referred training ; and

(c) the criteria applied for selecting them and the amount spent by Bihar and the Government of India for their training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Payment of dues to Cane Growers in Time

2268. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government

have urged upon the State Governments to ensure that the existing legal provision which demands that cane growers should be paid their dues within fourteen days is enforced strictly and no arrears are allowed to pile up ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have conveyed strict adherence to the above legal provisions and those which have either not heeded to the Central advice or have pointed out their difficulties in implementing them ; and

(c) if so, the difficulties pointed out by them ; and what steps the Central Government propose to take to resolve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to arrange for expeditious payment of cane dues by factories, and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories, including prosecution, to enforce prompt payment of sugarcane price by them. Such of the States as have no provision in their enactments for recovering arrears of sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue have also been advised to consider making such a provision.

(b) and (c). Six States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have provisions in their enactments to recover arrears of cane price as arrears of land revenue. The other sugar producing States e. g. Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Pondicherry, where there is a problem of sugarcane price arrears, are also considering making such provisions in their enactments.

During 1970-71, the Government of Uttar Pradesh issued recovery certificates against 48 defaulting sugar foctories, appointed receivers in respect of 19 factories put on auction six mills, but proceedings were stayed under the orders of the courts put under revenue lock-up the owner of a sugar mill, and 13 mills were asked to submit irrevocable letters of credit for 1971-72. season. The Government of Bihar started criminal and certificate proceedings, against the Orissa, arrears were due as the farmers did not come forward to collect the same. Gujarat and Kerala reported that there was no problem in their States.

Standard of Education in Medical Colleges Run by Private Institutions

2269. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of education in Medical Colleges run by private institutions is very low ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve their standard ; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to take overall Private Medical Colleges run on Capitation fees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Setting up of a medical college and its maintenance according to the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India is a costly venture involving heavy expenditure. In case of Private Medical Colleges where adequate finance is not ensured and resort is made to the charging of capitation fee, high colleges fee etc., the standard of education are bound to be affected.

(b) The Medical Council of India has the statutory responsibility for maintenance of the standard of medical education and is keeping a strict watch on the standards in these institutions. The inspectors of the Council carry out periodical inspections and the defects and deficiencies noticed by them are brought to the notice of the management with a view to their removal.

(c) The Government have carefully considered the recommendation of the Medical Education Committee appointed by the Central Government regarding taking over of the Private Medical Colleges which exists on capitation fees etc. Having regard to the heavy expenditure involved and shortage of funds, the proposal to take over Private Colleges has been dropped. The State Governments/Universities have, been requested to discourage the starting of any new Private Medical College particularly on the basis of charging capitation fees.

Formation of All India Anti-Family Planning Action Committee

2270. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of an Organisation under the name of All India Anti-Family Planning Action Committee with the blessings of Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri ;

(b) whether this newly formed organisation has questioned the utility of the family planning programme in India ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes Government have received copies of a circular letter from Shri Sudhir Laxman Hendre in his capacity as the Interim President of the Akhil Bhartiya Parivar Niyojan Vurodhi Andolana Samiti questioning the utility of and the manner in which the Family Planning Programme is being promoted He has also enclosed a printed leaflet containing a reported statement by Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri in which, among other things, the formation of the above said organisation and the appointment of Shri Hendre as its Interim President was announced.

(c) Government have carefully examined the points made by the Samiti and have come to the conclusion that these objections are based on inadequate appreciation of the aims and objectives and functioning of the programme. A reply has been sent to Shri Hendre.

Working Conditions of Staff of D. M. S. Booths in Various Departments/Ministries

2271. SHRI K SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 647 on the 20th March, 1972 regarding the working hours of the staff of Delhi Milk Scheme booths in various Ministries/Departments and state :

(a) the working hours of the various Ministries and Offices where DMS All-Day Milk Stalls are located ;

(b) whether the working hours of the DMS Stalls exceed by 45 minutes or so as compared to the working Hours of these Ministries ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not paying Overtime to the DMS Staff, who are treated as Ministerial staff, for working for more than the prescribed number of hours, as admissible to the corresponding categories of staff in the Central Ministries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The working hours of the various Ministries and offices were D. M S All Day Milk Stalls are located were 7½ hours upto 2nd April, 1972 and are 7 hours with effect from 3rd April, 1972

(b) Yes.

(c) In accordance with the Government orders, overtime allowance is not payable for overtime duties performed upto one hour in excess of the normal hours of duty. Consequent on the reduction of working hours in the Ministries and offices with effect from the 3rd of April, 1972, the working hours of the staff employed in the All Day Milk Stalls of D. M. S. are being revised with effect from 11-4-72 from 10 AM to 5-30 PM with a lunch break from 12-30 PM to 1-00 PM.

Setting up a Fisheries College in Kerala with foreign Collaboration

2272. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a fisheries college in Kerala ;

(b) if so, when and where it is to be set up, and

(c) whether any foreign country has

agreed to collaborate in its establishment and if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of this Ministry to set up a fisheries college in Kerala.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Evaluation of 'Milk for Millions' Programme

2273. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether an international team has visited India recently to evaluate the progress made in the Milk for millions' programme aided by the United Nations ; and

(b) if so, main findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) An FAO/WFR Evaluation Mission is currently in India 27th of March to 14th of April, 1972 in connection with the implementation of project for milk marketing and dairy development (Operation Flood) taken up in cooperation with World Food Programme. The Evaluation Mission will evaluate the work done in phase 1 of the Project (first 18 months) and will appraise the plans of phase 2 (upto end of 36 months) and phase 3 (last 24 months) of the project.

(b) The findings of the Evaluation Mission will be known after the team submits its report.

Proposal from Bombay-Based Shipping Co., to introduce Hovercraft ferry Service

2274. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Bombay-based Shipping Company to introduce hovercraft ferry service in India's inland river route ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). A Bombay-based firm had approached the Government of India requesting permission for a visit by a British Team for examining the feasibility of operation of the hovercraft on Indian waterways. In consultation with the State Governments, the proposal for a survey on some stretches of inland weterways has been agreed to subject to the condition that no expenditure on this account will be borne by the Government of India or the State Governments. After the results of the survey are known, the question of introducing hovercraft ferry services can be considered.

Tobacco Crop of Andhra Pradesh

2275. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of tobacco crop grown in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the yearly purchases of tobacco by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The total quantity of tobacco crop grown in Andhra Pradesh from 1968-69 to 1970-71 is as under. The final estimates for 1971-72 are not yet available.

Year	*Production* (000 tonnes)
1968-69*	182.2
1969-70*	124.5
1970-71+	129.2

* Partially Revised

+ Final estimates

According to the information available with Government, yearly Purchases by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited from 1969 to 1971 are as under :

Year	*Quantity* (Million kgs.)
1969	61
1970	49
1971	62

Three-day Symposium of Scientists in Ahmedabad

2276. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day symposium of Scientists was held in Ahmedabad recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects, discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A seminar on Environmental Health Problems of Ahmedabad was held at L D College of Engineering, Ahmedabad on 11-12th March, 1972. The Seminar discussed the problems of water supply, water pollution, solid-wastes disposal and air pollution. The main conclusions of the Seminar were with the rapid growth of the city, top priority should be given by the City authorities to increase water supply; to study the effect of poor quality water on human beings and livestock, to plan carefully the system of collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, to control industrial waste water discharge *etc.* The Seminar also recommended that any scheme to impound water in Sabarmati river inside the city should be fully investigated and that scientific surveys of river courses and water resources in the State should be undertaken. Air monitoring programmes at several stations in the city should be undertaken to assess the extent of air pollution and consideration should be given to the effects of air pollution while locating industries.

Graduates of Patna Medical College

2277. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Medical Council have decided to debar Graduates of the Patna Medical College from practising in that country, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps Government propose to improve the standard in Medical Colleges in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) The Medical Council of India statutory body, is responsible for the maintenance of adequate standards of medical education in the country. For this purpose, the Council inspects the medical colleges at regular intervals and brings the defects and deficiencies to the notice of the institution and the university concerned for making necessary improvements. There is also a provision in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, for withdrawal of recognition of a medical qualification if the standard is found to be inadequate.

Facilities to Harijans and scheduled tribe converts

2278. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament has suggested that the facilities being extended to the Harijans and the Scheduled Tribes should not be allowed to the converted ones, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Some Members of Parliament have suggested that the facilities being given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes who profess the Christian faith should not be allowed to them;

(b) the reaction of the Government will be indicated when the Bill for the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is introduced afresh.

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा हंसराज कालेज भवन, दिल्ली का प्रयोग

2279. **श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, हंसराज कालेज के भवन तथा मैदान को राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक संघ द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने से रोकने में असमर्थ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विश्वविद्यालय को अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करने के लिये सलाह देगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा सस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार हंसराज कालेज के भवन और परिसर का प्रयोग, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ द्वारा अब नही किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय छात्र संघ की इमारत का प्रयोग

2280. **श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संघ की इमारत का प्रयोग राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा पिछले कुछ महीनों से किया जाता रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या विश्वविद्यालय अधिकारियों को उस बारे में जानकारी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय अधि-कारियों द्वारा इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के भवन का राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में शिकायत की है ।

(ग) कुलपति ने इन आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये, एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Loss in import of tractors

2281. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is likely to lose nearly Rs. 120 lakhs in foreign exchange for import of tractors vide news item in the Financial Express dated 7th March, 1972 ;

(b) whether the loss is due to the Punjab and Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporations agreeing to pay higher prices than those negotiated by the State Trading Corporation for certain makes of tractors ; and

(c) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry to find how these Corporations contracted to pay higher prices than those negotiated by S. T. C. and why the imports could not be affected through S.T.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No tractor has so far been ordered for the Punjab Agricultural Credit Project financed by the I.D.A. As regards the Gujarat Credit Project also financed by I.D.A. orders were placed in July, 1971 for 800 tractors out of the 2200 tractors provided for under that Agreement. Arrangements for the procurement of these tractors were made in accord-

ance with the procedures agreed to with the World Bank, which *inter-alia* provided for quotations to be obtained from eligible suppliers for makes/models of tractors which were closely related to those being manufactured or proposed to be manufactured within the country, and for the advertisement of these makes/models and their prices to individual farmers to enable them to make their choice of the tractor for purchase against credit facilities provided by the State and Development Bank.

(c) Does not arise.

Tobacco Leaf Purchase During 1971-72

2282. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tobacco leaf purchased during 1971-72 the mode of purchase and the price paid grade-wise ;

(b) whether Government propose to purchase the balance of tobacco crop left with the growers ; and

(c) if so, the price and mode of purchase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Presumably the Hon. Member desires information about the purchase of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh.

The total quantity of flue-cured Virginia tobacco (1971-72 crop) purchased by the leading tobacco companies upto the middle of March this year was 50 million Kgs.

The grade-wise break-up of these purchases is, however, not available.

The tobacco companies operate 'buying platforms' at important centres in the growing areas. The growers bring the kachcha graded tobacco to these 'buying platforms' where the material is inspected by the buyers or their agents who, after making their assessment of the quality of the produce, fix a price for the various kinds of tobacco.

The prices paid to the growers for the different grades of flue-cured Virginia tobacco during the current season are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1690/72].

(b) The State Trading Corporation have been directed to enter the market and purchase tobacco from the growers. The Corporation has started buying operations in Andhra Pradesh and according to the latest information available they have purchased about 9.25 million kgs. tobacco worth Rs. 3.52 crores.

(c) The State Trading Corporation for its purchases has paid the prices in the following range :

	Price per quintal
Kachcha Grade 1 V.	Rs. 4.50 500
Kachcha Grade 2 V.	Rs. 300-450

The Corporation is purchasing tobacco from the growers through its agents, who are tobacco growers and/or authorised packers, as well as through the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation.

Tobacco Development Council

2283. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the role played by the Tobacco Development Council in the development of tobacco crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Indian Tobacco Development Council has been set up as an advisory body consisting of representatives of interests closely connected with tobacco Development such as growers, trade, and industry etc. and the representatives of the Central and State Governments. The Council considers the tobacco development programmes in the Central and the State sector, reviews the research achievements, progress of tobacco development schemes as well as the problems connected with marketing and trade including price policy and recommends measures for promoting tobacco development in all its aspects.

Ransacking of Rooms Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

2284. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the ransacking of hospital rooms in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi on the 8th March, 1972; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The case has been registered with the Mandir Marg Police Station and is being investigated by them.

Provision of Crematorium in R. K. Puram

2285. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

whether R. K. Puram, New Delhi is the biggest colony of the Government servants in the Capital ,

(b) whether there is no Crematorium in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and the residents have to face a lot of inconvenience as they have to take the dead body at a far distance; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide a Crematorium some-where near R. K. Puram, New Delhi keeping in view the difficulties of the residents.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Although there is no Crematorium in in R. K. Puram, New Delhi, there are some cremation grounds, including a burning ghat, in nearby areas.

(c) In the Master Plan of Delhi a site in the south of Vasant Vihar Colony, adjacent to R. K. Puram, for cremation ground has been suggested. This site is being developed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

दिल्ली में स्कूटर और टैक्सी चालकों के विरुद्ध शिकायत

2286. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भ्रष्टाचार निरोध शाखा द्वारा दिल्ली में दोषी स्कूटर और टैक्सी चालकों के विरुद्ध चलाये गये अभियान के परिणामस्वरूप उनके व्यवहार में कोई सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इन लोगों की त्रुटियां जानने के लिये केवल शिकायत ही एक जरिया है अथवा इस बारे मे विभाग और भी कोई उपाय अपनाता है ;

(ग) क्या जिन स्कूटरो पर वास्तविक किराया दर्शाने वाले मीटर नहीं लगे हैं, उनके चालक अब भी मनमाना किराया वसूल करते हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे स्कूटरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर वास्तविक किराया दर्शाने वाले मीटर नही लगे हुए है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध विभाग ने कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी शाखा, दिल्ली ने कोई भी ऐसा अभियान नही चलाया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । परिवहन विभाग, दिल्ली का प्रवर्तन अमला, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर समय-समय पर जांच पड़ताल करता रहता है कि क्या राजधानी में चलाई जा रही सभी परिवहन गाड़ियां, मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत निर्मित नियमों के अनुसार कार्य कर रही है । दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस,

विशेष अभियानों और छापों की व्यवस्था भी करती है। जो कोई भी व्यक्ति इन उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करता है, उसका चालान किया जाता है। 1-4-1971 से 31-3-72 तक की अवधि में दौरान यात्रियों को ले जाने से इंकार करने, दुर्व्यवहार करने तथा टैक्सी और स्कूटर परिचालकों द्वारा अधिक किराया लेने सम्बन्धी 9057 मामलों में चालान किया गया।

(ग) जी नहीं। जिन तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों में संशोधित किराया मीटर अभी तक नहीं लगाये गये हैं और जो पुराने मीटरों के साथ ही चल रहे हैं उन्हें गाड़ियों में परिवर्तन चार्ट लगाने होंगे। किसी स्कूटर चालक द्वारा अधिक किराया लेने के सम्बन्ध में जब भी जनता से कोई शिकायत मिलती है, परिवहन निदेशालय का प्रवर्तन अमला या दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस तुरन्त कार्रवाई करके सम्बन्धित दोषी व्यक्तियों का चालान करती है।

(घ) 7969 स्कूटरों के पास संशोधित मीटर नहीं हैं। भार तथा परिमाप नियंत्रक, दिल्ली ने इन गाड़ियों के मालिकों को 31 जुलाई, 1972 तक पुराने मीटरों को बदलने की अवधि दी है, क्योंकि इनसे संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता।

Immoral Traffic in Women in Delhi

2287. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that immoral traffic in women has recently been increasing in posh hotels, clubs and in fashionable localities of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of women who have been arrested during the two years in this connection ; and

(c) the action Government purpose to put a stop to such immoral traffic in women in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 87 women were arrested under the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act during 1970 and 1971.

(c) The Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is already in force in Delhi. Antivice squads have been formed for conducting raids. Informers have been engaged to collect information about places where immoral trafficking is being carried on and special watch is kept by Police officers in plain clothes at places of ill repute. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and girls are being held occasionally and action taken on the lines recommended by them.

चीनी पर नियंत्रण, उसका वितरण और मूल्य

2288. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चीनी पर आंशिक नियंत्रण लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस आंशिक नियंत्रण लगाये जाने के बाद चीनी के दाम अत्यधिक बढ़े हैं ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को दिया जाने वाला चीनी का मासिक कोटा (आंशिक नियंत्रण के अधीन वितरण के लिये) कितना है ; और

(घ) नगरों तथा गांवों के बीच इसके अनुपातिक वितरण का आधार क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) चीनी के मूल्य अथवा वितरण पर कोई सांविधिक नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि, ज्वाइंट स्टाक तथा सहकारी क्षेत्रों के चीनी उद्योग अनौपचारिक तौर पर इस बात के लिये सहमत हो गये हैं कि वे आपातिक जरूरतें पूरी करने और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण करने के लिये

निर्धारित मूल्य पर प्रतिमास निर्मुक्त चीनी का 60 प्रतिशत उपलब्ध करेंगे। वे उसी मूल्य पर मासिक निर्मुक्ति का 3.5 प्रतिशत निर्यात के लिए देना भी मान गये हैं। निर्मुक्त कोटे का शेष 36.5 प्रतिशत चीनी कारखानों द्वारा खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए है।

(ख) स्वैच्छिक आधार पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से वितरण करने की योजना पहली जनवरी, 1972 से लागू हुई थी। उसके बाद इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वितरण करने से चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। तथापि, खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों में मुख्यत: जिन अटकलों के कारण वृद्धि हुई है वे ये हैं-(1) पहली फरवरी से 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मे बढकर 165 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और पहली मार्च, 1972 मे 165 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़कर 190 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल होने से टैरिफ मूल्य में वास्तविक वृद्धि के कारण पर्याप्त वृद्धि और (2) हाल में 1972-73 के बजट में चीनी पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क की दर में वृद्धि।

(ग) अप्रैल महीने के लिए उचित मूल्य पर दी जाने वाली चीनी का राज्यवार आवंटन बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—1691/72]

(घ) राज्य के अन्दर उचित मूल्य की चीनी के वितरण की व्यवस्था संबंधित राज्य सरकार स्थानीय परिस्थितियों तथा स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर करती है लेकिन उनसे यह कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कहीं भी प्रति मास प्रति व्यक्ति को न तो एक किलो से अधिक चीनी दी जाय और न ही प्रत्येक परिवार को एक किलो से कम चीनी दी जाय।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों की इमारतों पर गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह पर की गई रोशनी का व्यय

2289. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972 में गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों पर की गई रोशनी पर कितना व्यय हुआ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : 1.32 लाख रुपये।

Employment to disabled Jawans and their Widows

2290. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state what opportunities the Central Social Welfare Board have created for a large-scale plan to provide employment opportunities to the disabled jawans and their widows as a result of the recent war?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): The Central Social Welfare Board has, extended the existing schemes of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women and Socio-Economic Programme to the widows and families of jawans killed or disabled in the conflicts of 1962, 1965 and 1971. The Condensed Courses of Education equip the beneficiaries with the basic general education for employment and professional courses and the Socio-Economic Programme provides opportunities for work and wage.

Enquiry into Cheating of Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi

2291. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi has been cheated of Rs 16000/- ;

(b) if so, whether orders for holding an enquiry have been issued and if so, when the report is expected to be received ; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to avoid such cases which are on the increase in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Management of the Cooperative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, have enquired into the matter, fixed responsibility for negligence, and have asked the official concerned to make good the loss. A complaint with the Police has also been lodged by the Super Bazar and the Police are making investigations.

(c) The existing system of credit sales in Super Bazar, Delhi has been reviewed in detail and the Super Bazar authorities have drawn up a revised procedure for immediate adoption, so as to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Availability and requirement of Foodgrains during current Rabi Season

2292. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total availability of foodgrains in the country during the current rabi season ; and

(b) total requirements of foodgrains in the country during the corresponding period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Total availability of all foodgrains during the current rabi season cannot be precisely estimated as the produce of the kharif season is carried over to the rabi season for consumption purposes. However, during the year 1970-71, the net availability of foodgrains amounted to 94.0 million tonnes.

(b) It is not possible to estimate precisely the requirements of foodgrains in the country during the corresponding period as it would depend on a number of variable factors such as income, relative level of prices, population growth, etc. However, the requirement of foodgrains to meet the demand of the public distribution system is estimated to be about 8 million tonnes.

Reimbursement of Medical Bills to Employees of Delhi Administration

2293. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money reimbursed to each category of employees ranging from class IV employees to Officers in Delhi Administration in respect of medical bills during the last two years ; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix any limit for medical claims or bring them under C.G.H.S. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Employees of Delhi Administration, other than the Delhi Police, ranging from class IV employees to officers come under the purview of the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 and orders issued thereunder. In accordance with the aforesaid rules, the amount due to Gazetted Officers on account of reimbursement of medical expenses incurred on their own treatment and the treatment of members of their family are to be drawn by them on Salary Bills, and those due to non-gazetted Government servants on the establishment pay bills and paid over to them. Drawing of charges on account of medical attendance and treatment is debitable, under the existing rules, to the sub-head "Allowance and Honoraria" in Salary and Establishment Pay bills which is controlled by the respective Heads of Departments/Offices. As there is no separate sub-head for the purpose of debiting exclusively the expenditure on account of medical reimbursement allowed to Government servants, it is not possible to know the exact incidence on this account on the Central Exchequer.

(b) There is no proposal with the Government to fix any limit for medical claims or to bring them under Central Government Health Scheme.

नकली औषधियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

2294 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नकली औषधियो का उत्पादन दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कौनसी योजना बनाई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता । फिर भी यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि औषधियो और प्रमाधनो के आयात, निर्माण, वितरण और विक्रय का विनियमन औषध एव अगराग अधिनियम 1940 और तत्सम्बन्धी नियमो के अधीन किया जाता है । इस अधिनियम तथा नियमावली के उपबन्धो का लागू करने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के औषध मानक नियत्रण सगठन और विभिन्न राज्यो और सघ शासित क्षेत्रो के औषध नियत्रको द्वारा किया जाता है ।

Amount spent on Renovation of Central Minister's Residences

2295 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ·

(a) the amount spent during the year 1971-72 for Central Ministers for renovating their residences, maintaining gardens, and refurnishing residences and offices , and

(b) the amount spent for each Minister on each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Regularisation of Trans-Yamuna Colonies in New Delhi

2296 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the names of the colonies (across Yamuna) in New Delhi which have been regularised ,

(b) the names of the colonies whose recognition is under consideration , and

(c) when they will be recognised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1692/72]

(b) (i) New Gobind Pura
(ii) Anarkali South
(iii) Chandu Park
(iv) Shastri Nagar

(c) It is not possible to specify the time limit It is, however, understood that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi will place the regularisation plans of these colonies before their Standing Committee shortly

Effective Working of Consultative Committee of MPs

2297 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to make the various Consultative Committees more business like and meaningful, ensuring more effective participation by Members of Parliament , and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) The various Consultative Committees are already working in a business like manner. The Members of these Committees are

generally invited to send their suggestions/items for discussion and agenda with notes is prepared and circulated amongst them. The Members discuss the agenda items in detail at the meeting of the Consultative Committee and as such, effective participation by the Members is ensured. Brief records of the discussions are generally circulated amongst the Members of the Committee in order to make the working of these Committees more meaningful. The constitution and functioning of these Committees is regulated in accordance with the Guidelines mutually agreed to between the Government and the Opposition parties. A copy of the Guidelines is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1693/72.]

(b) In view of (a) above, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Storage of Foodgrains

2298. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States are facing the problem of grain storage and had approached the Centre for help ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in helping them in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). As a result of the tremendous increase in foodgrain production, particularly wheat in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and the increase in the volume of price support operations and consequent increase in requirement of storage accommodation, these State Governments and some of the other State Governments are facing the problem of storage and have approached the Centre for help in regard to Funds, release of building materials such as steel, tubular trusses, G. C. I. sheets, polythene cover etc, and planning of higher level of movement of foodgrains from these States. All possible assistance required by the State Governments in this regard is being given by the Government of India. Besides, the Food Corporation of India and the procurement agencies of the above three State Governments are also making every effort to expeditiously increase their storage space by constructing and hiring additional godowns as well as making arrangements for Cover and Plinth storage.

Setting up of Adult Education Centre

2299. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Adult Education Centre as proposed by the Asian South Pacific Seminar on Training of Adult Educators held in New Delhi on 17th March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

Request from States for Increased Supply of Fertiliser

2300 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have approached the Centre for increased supply of fertiliser to them ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in supplying the increased quantity of fertilisers to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The States approached the Government for increased Supply of fertilisers.

(b) The increase in demand on the Cen-

tral Fertiliser Pool was from practically all the States, and for Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, C. A. N., D. A. P. and N. P. K. The increased demand arose mainly because of two factors :—

(a) Domestic production of fertilisers was less than what was anticipated.

(b) Mounting of massive Rabi and Rabi summer programmes in 1971-72 due to favourable weather conditions.

The Government of India are taking all possible measures to meet the increased demand for fertilisers. Endeavours are being made to advance the deliveries of imported fertilisers and to secure as much quantities as possible to meet the enhanced requirements. Steps are also being taken to increase the domestic production of fertilisers by making fuller utilisation of the existing units. In the first ten months of 1971-72 the supply of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool and domestic production was 76% and 10% above the supplies made in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Area under Irrigation and high Yielding varieties of Seeds

2301. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas under high-yielding variety of seed, State-wise and year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the areas under high-yielding variety of seed as a proportion of net-cropped area State-wise and year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(c) the areas with irrigation facilities, State-wise in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71 and areas with irrigation facilities as a proportion of net cropped area State-wise, in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71 ; and

(d) areas sown more than once, State-wise in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71 and areas sown more than once as a proportion of net cropped area, State-wise in 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information relating to the years 1968-69 and 1969-70, given in statement I are laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1694/72] Information regarding net-cropped area for 1970-71 has not yet become available.

(c) and (d). The data on net area sown and irrigated area are collected as a part of land use statistics and become available with some time lag. The latest available all-India data on land utilisation relates to the year 1969-70. Statements II, III and IV giving net irrigated area, not sown area and area sown more than once for the years 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are laid on the Table of the House *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1694/72]

Production and Availability at Food-grains

2302. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) production of rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses in India in 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) production of rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses, State-wise, in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) per capita daily availability of cereals, pulses and total foodgrains in 1970 and 1971 ; and

(d) the volume of surplus or deficit in cereals and total foodgrains in 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A Statement (No. I) showing all-India Final Estimates of production of rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses for the year 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1695/72] Final estimates of production for the year 1971-72 will become available at the close of the agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August, 1972.

(b) A Statement (No. II) showing State-wise estimates of production of rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses for the years 1968-69,

1969-70 and 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1695/72].

(c) Average per capita daily availability of cereals, pulses and total foodgrains in the country in 1970 and 1971 is estimated as follows :—

(In grams)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food-grains
1970	403.5	51 9	455.4
1971 (Provisional)	416.6	50.4	467.0

Per capita availability has been estimated taking into account production, requirements for seed, feed and wastage, net imports, changes in Government stocks and population

(d) It is not possible to indicate quantitatively the volume of surplus or deficit in cereals and total foodgrains, but during the year 1971 the total availability of foodgrains in the country was adequate to meet the internal consumption requirements. Import of foodgrains on concessional terms has been stopped from the end of 1971.

Expenditure on Construction Work in Big City Areas

2303. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred through his Ministry for each category of construction works during the years from 1969-70 to 1971-72, in (1) Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Area, (2) Greater Bombay, (3) Greater Delhi and (4) Madras ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement showing the expenditure incurred on construction works by the Central Public Works Department during the years from 1969-70 to 1971-72 in the cities in question is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1696/72].

Literacy

2304. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Districts in each State, where percentage of literacy is (i) below 15 per cent and (ii) below 20 per cent ;

(b) the percentage of literates among (i) males and (ii) females in the (i) Urban and (ii) rural areas, Statewise in 1961 and 1971 ; and

(c) the total amount of money sanctioned and disbursed by the Centre, Statewise and year-wise, from 1969 to 1971 on account of the promotion of adult literacy and the amount of money actually spent by each State, year-wise, from 1969 to 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library See* No LT—1697/72]

Return of Money Advanced to D. D. A., Under Low Income Group

2305. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has made a plan on lottery basis by getting a deposit of Rs. 500 for the Low Income Groups ;

(b) if so, whether there are a number of persons who have deposited Rs. 500 long back and have not yet got their money back ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would arrange to return their deposits together with interest without any further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1100 persons have not yet taken back the money although cheques have been kept ready for them.

(c) Separate counters have been opened for speedy delivery of the cheques to the depositors as and when they call for them. No interest is payable on earnest money.

Display of Political Hoardings by N.D.M.C.

2306. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Central Government has been invited to a report appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 23rd February, 1972 under the caption "The stability Rhyme" regarding N. D. M. C. ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) . (a) and (b). In the press report referred to in the question an allegation has been made against the New Delhi Municipal Committee that a hoarding of the Prime Minister which has been allowed by it to be displayed in Connaught Place has been misused for political purposes. The N.D.M.C. has stated that the hoarding was put up in December, 1971 during the days of the Country's struggle against the Pakistan aggression with a suitable message from the Prime Minister. It has been continued to be displayed at the site with messages changed from time to time. These messages pertain to national themes and have nothing to do with any political party. In view of the facts stated by the New Delhi Municipal Committee the Government is of the view that no action is called for in the matter.

Functioning of National Seeds Corporation

2307. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Hindustan Times" of the 24th February, 1972 regarding the inefficient functioning of the National Seeds Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not agree with the views expressed in this report. The National Seeds Corporation is making a valuable contribution to the development of modern seeds industry in the country.

भूमि सुधार के बारे में राज्यों में परिचालित विधेयक का मसौदा

2308. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडये :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि सुधार के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों में किसी विधेयक का मसौदा परिचालित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन

2309. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडये :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मलेरिया का किन राज्यों में अभी तक पूर्णतः उन्मूलन नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य को मलेरिया से मुक्त घोषित किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि नियत की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) केरल राज्य तथा चण्डीगढ़, दिल्ली और गोआ के संघशासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर जो पूर्णतया रख-रखाव चरण में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं, शेष अन्य राज्यों तथा संघशासित क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम अभी भी चल रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निम्नलिखित सहायता दी गई है :—

वर्ष	रुपये लाखों में कार्य संचालन के लिये आर्थिक सहायता	सामान तथा उपस्कर	योग
1969-70	229.13*	57.30	286.43 *अस्थायी रूप से दी गई यह देय राशि से 99.88 लाख रु० तक अधिक पायी गयी।
1970-71	41.95**	117.53	159.48 **यह राशि 1969-70 में दी गई अधिक राशि को समायोजित करने के बाद दी गई।
1971-72	167.30	151.47	318.77

भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की वित्तीय स्थिति

2310. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडये** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विश्वविद्यालयों की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है तथा वे केन्द्र सरकार से अधिक अनुदान दिये जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों को कोई अनुरक्षण अथवा विकास अनुदान नहीं देती है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय विशिष्ट विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुरक्षण तथा विकास दोनों ही अनुदान प्राप्त करते हैं। जहां तक राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है, आयोग उनको केवल विकास अनुदान ही देता है। उनको अनुरक्षण अनुदान संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पटना, बिहार, रांची, जबलपुर, कलकत्ता, और उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालयों ने आयोग को अपनी गम्भीर वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के बारे में लिखा है। चूंकि अपर्याप्त अनुरक्षण अनुदान ही राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों की मुख्य वित्तीय कठिनाइयां हैं तथा यह आशा है कि राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर देंगी।

Sale of High-Yielding Varieties of Seeds

2311. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sale of high-yielding varieties of seeds is subsidised and if so, the quantum of subsidy ; and

(b) whether any profit is charged on the sale and if so, profit per kilogramme of seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India does not subsidise the sale of any varieties of seeds included in the High Yielding Varieties Programme. There is however, a 50% subsidy on improved varieties of Jute, and 25% subsidy as an improved variety of Soyabeen seeds. It is, understood that some State Governments are giving subsidy for sale of certain high yielding varieties of seeds.

(b) The National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, sells the seeds of crops included in the High Yielding Varieties Programme, at competitive rates fixed from time to time keeping in view the market prices and its own costs of production.

Drinking Water Facilities for Harijan Villages in Bhagalpur District

2312. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Harijan villages in Banka sub-division of Bhagalpur District, Bihar have not been provided with drinking water facilities at Government cost so far ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to provide them the facilities of drinking water and by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scheme on the Pattern of C.G.H.S. for Rural Services

2313. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a separate Scheme on the pattern of C.G.H.S. for the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Metal Bins for Grain Storage by Indian Grain Storage Institute

2314. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Grain Storage Institute has developed a new metal bin for grain storage ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the foodgrains production lost due to rats and insects will be saved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur has developed metal bins as in-door structures of capacities varying from 0.3 to 2.27 metric tonnes for wheat storage and 0.2 to 0.7 metric

tonnes for storage of paddy and millets. The bins have been found suitable for adoption by small farmers.

(b) The bins are designed to completely protect the foodgrains from damage caused by rodents as well as insects which are estimated to be taking a toll of nearly 5% of the total foodgrains production

दूध का उत्पादन और दुधारू पशुओं के बध पर प्रतिबंध

2315 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में जनसंख्या की तुलना में दूध का उत्पादन कम है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश में दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार समस्त दुधारू पशुओं और विशेष कर गायों के बध पर कानून द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी हां। भारतीय औषध अनुसंधान परिषद् की पोषाहार सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार अनुकूलतम दुग्ध आवश्यकता प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति 283 ग्राम है। वर्ष 1966 की गत पशु गणना के अनुसार देश में दूध की प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि 105 ग्राम है।

(ख) इस विषय पर केवल राज्य सरकारें ही आवश्यक कानून बनाने में सक्षम है और अधिकांश राज्यों ने पूर्णतया या आंशिक रूप से गोबध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये कानून बनाये हैं। कुछ राज्यों ने इस मामले में कोई कानून नहीं बनाये हैं, फिर भी, इस प्रश्न का व्यापक रूप में अध्ययन करने के लिए और जनता की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने 29 जून, 1967 को भारत के सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति की अध्यक्षता में एक गोरक्षा समिति नियुक्त की। समिति गायों और उनकी सतति के बध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न सहित गो-रक्षा के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी और संवैधानिक, कानूनी, आर्थिक तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद गायों, बछड़ों, सांडों तथा बैलों की रक्षा के लिए उचित व्यावहारिक उपायों का सुझाव देगी। समिति संविधान की धारा 48 के उपबन्धों की सक्रिय-क्रियान्विति के लिए भी उपायों का सुझाव देगी और ऐसे किसी भी सुझाव पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करेगी जिससे गायों और उनकी सतति के बध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जा सके। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर सरकार द्वारा इस मामले पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

भारत सरकार भैंसों जैसे अन्य दुधारू पशुओं के बध पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि

2316 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री**. क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इन दिनों दिल्ली के बजारों में चीनी 3 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलो से भी अधिक दर पर बेची जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके मूल्य को कम करने के विचार से कोई कारगर उपाय कर रही है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिल सके?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) स्वैच्छिक वितरण योजना के अधीन उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को बेची गई चीनी का खुदरा मूल्य 2.07 रुपये से लेकर 2.09 रुपये प्रति किलो के बीच है। खुले बाजार में सी-30 ग्रेड की चीनी का (4 अप्रैल, 1972 को) वर्तमान खुदरा मूल्य 3.25 रुपये प्रति किलो है।

(ख) घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं का उपयुक्त अंश निर्धारित मूल्य पर पूरा किया जा रहा है। तथापि, स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जा रही है और यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

नसबन्दी आपरेशनों और लूप लगाने पर किया गया खर्च

2317. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा नसबन्दी आपरेशनों और लूप लगाने पर, प्रतिवर्ष, कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छी पुस्तकें तैयार करके तथा उनका प्रचार करके लोगों को शिक्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) नसबन्दी आपरेशनों और लूप पहनाने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय के अलग आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लूप पहनाने, नसबन्दी और बन्ध्यीकरण करने, सबंधित व्यक्ति और प्रोत्साहक को क्षतिपूर्ति धन का भुगतान करने और औषधि तथा पट्टी के खर्च को पूरा करने, डाक्टर की व्यवसायिक फीस आदि का भुगतान करने के लिए सामान्यतया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक मामले में क्रमश: 11 रु० 30 रु० और 40 रुपये का खर्च स्वीकार किया है। कैम्पों में नसबन्दी के लिए अधिक रकम दी जाती है। गत तीन वर्षों में उपर्युक्त के संबंध में किया गया कुल व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रुपये लाख में
1969-70	498.92
1970-71	560.56
1971-72	1100.00 अनुमानित

(ख) आसान सचित्र पत्रिकायें और अन्य छपी सामग्री तैयार की गई हैं और वितरित की गई हैं जिनमें बच्चों के जन्म में उचित समयान्तर रखने और बच्चों की संख्या सीमित करने और नसबन्दी आपरेशन के सुरक्षा के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। हाल में ही संदेशों और नारों में संशोधन करके यह बताया गया है कि माता और बच्चे का स्वास्थ्य तथा पारिवारिक कल्याण परिवार नियोजन के ही अंग हैं। सामूहिक और व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क के जरिये विस्तार शिक्षा से जन शिक्षा की नीति में मदद मिलती है।

Setting up of Wheat Board

2318. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Wheat Board in the country ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and the main features of the proposed Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has constituted an Indian Wheat and Wheat Product Development Council. A copy of the Resolution setting up the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1698/72].

Seminar by the Indian Council of Medical Research

2319. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the main points discussed at the Seminar organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research ;

(b) the decision arrived at ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A seminar on 'Behavioural Research in Health and Medical Care' was organised under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, in collaboration with the Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi from 15th to 18th March, 1972, with a view to exploring ways and means for greater involvement of health administrators and social scientists in the field of health and medical care research and, thereby, providing better understanding about the people, their expectations and perception of the health and medical facilities.

(b) Some of the important proposals which arose out of discussions are :

(1) ways and means should be explored for the greater involvement of social scientists in the field of health and medical care.

(2) medical care, as a social service, needs to be studied and medical practitioners re-oriented to meet the individual and group needs of the people.

(3) there is need to study the extent of utilisation of health facilities by people, their expectations, perception and satisfaction with the available health facilities and to improve and modify the health service organisation to satisfy the needs.

(4) there is deed for joint and collaborative research between social scientists and public health workers in order to work out machanisms for incorporating the research findings in behavioural science in the overall medical and health organisations.

(5) there should be a top level study group organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, consisting of social scientists and administrators to decide priority areas for research, and

(6) Universities may be asked to create special cells in the social science departments to take up research in the field of health and medicine. For this purpose incentives have to be provided to eminent social scientists to take up research in the field of medical and health care.

(c) The final report of the seminar, including the details of the recommendations, are yet to be received by the Government.

Fire in Indian Cargo Ship in South Taiwan Sea

2320. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a portion of Indian Cargo ship caught fire when it was in South Taiwan Sea ;

(b) if so, the name of that cargo ship ; and

(c) the reasons of fire and loss of life and property caused by the fire ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M. V. 'Vishvaraksha'.

(c) The fire was apparently due to an electrical short circuit. There was no loss of life due to fire. Loss to cargo is being assessed by the Company. The vessel suffered no structural damage.

Sewage disposal facilities for Trans-Yamuna Areas in Delhi

2321. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1497 on the 7th June, 1971 regarding plans for the provision of sewage disposal facilities for Trans-Yamuna areas in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected, if so, the main features thereof ; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information has already been sent in the form of prescribed statement to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the Sabha. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1699/72.]

Basis for Fixing Price of Vanaspati Ghee

2322. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which price of vanaspati ghee is being fixed in the country; and

(b) the guidelines, if any, on the basis of which the reduction in price of vanaspati ghee is generally made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF, SHER SINGH): (a) The prices of vanaspati are determined on a zone-wise basis with referenee to the weighted average price of indigenous raw oils purchased by the factories in the respective zones during the preceding fortnight, the level of incorporation of imported oil permitted to be used during the succeeding fortnight, and a fixed margin covering processing and packing costs, freight and return on capital.

(b) The position is reviewed every fortnight and, to the extent warranted by the fluctuations in indigenous oil purchase prices in each zone during the preceding fortnight, the price of vanaspati or the level of incorporation of imported oil in that zone during the succeeding fortnight, is increased or reduced, as the case may be.

त्रुटिपूर्ण आर० एस०—09 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

2323. **श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धूसिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने आर० एस०–09 ट्रैक्टरों का विदेशों से आयात किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन ट्रैक्टरों के भारत आने पर कृषि विभाग के विशेषज्ञों ने यह पता लगाने के लिये जांच-पड़ताल की थी कि इनमें कितने ट्रैक्टर काम योग्य हैं और कितने त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त त्रुटिपूर्ण ट्रैक्टरों को तत्काल वापिस न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) पूर्वी जर्मनी से कुल 1,998 आर० एम० –09 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया गया था ।

(ख) तथा (ग). शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ तकनीकी अधिकारियों की तकनीकी टीमें इन ट्रैक्टरों की कार्य निष्पत्ति की मौके पर जांच करने के लिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा गुजरात को भेजी गयीं, क्योंकि इन राज्यों मे इन ट्रैक्टरों को पर्याप्त संख्या में वितरित किया गया था । इन टीमों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्टों के आधार पर मंत्रालय ने पूर्वी जर्मनी के प्रतिनिधि मडल तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम से विचार विमर्श किया । पूर्वी जर्मनी के संभरकों ने कृषकों को बेचे गये अथवा राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों के भण्डार में विद्यमान समस्त नये या सशोधित ट्रैक्टरों के दोषपूर्ण कल पुर्जों को नये अशोधित कल पुर्जों में मुफ्त में बलदना स्वीकार कर लिया । उन्होने गारन्टी अवधि को भी समुचित रूप से बढ़ाना स्वीकार कर लिया । भारतीय परिस्थितियों में समग्र रूप से अशोधित ट्रैक्टरों की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये इन संशोधित ट्रैक्टरों का विभिन्न स्थानों पर क्षेत्र परीक्षण किया गया । आशोधित ट्रैक्टरों का काम भी संतोषजनक नहीं पाया गया अत: पूर्वी जर्मनी के संभरकों ने अशोधित आर० एस० – 09 ट्रैक्टरों को वापिस लेना स्वीकार कर लिया, इस सम्बन्ध में 21 फरवरी, 1971 को भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के मध्य एक संलेख पर हस्ताक्षर हुए और 21.2.1971 तक अशोधित ट्रैक्टरों को विदेशी संभरकों के एजेंटों को वापिस किया जा रहा है । शेष ट्रैक्टरों की वापसी के लिये भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Welfare work in Border Areas

2324. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount released to the border States for implementing welfare work in the border areas during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) the total amount given during these two years to voluntary organisations in border States under the grants-in-aid programme for conducting welfare services in the border areas ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the money allocated is spent on welfare works alone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The total amount given to border States during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 is indicated below :

Year	*Amount*
1970-71	Rs. 1,39,67,000
1971-72	Rs. 3,26,45,000

No specific amount has however, been released exclusively for welfare work in border areas.

(b) The total amount given during these two years to voluntary organisations in border States under the grants-in-aid programmes for welfare services in border areas is :—

Year	*Amount*
1970-71	Rs. 24,50,860.84
1971-72	Rs. 26,95,501.43

(c) The accounts of voluntary agencies are audited by the Accountant General of the State/Chartered Accountants etc. to ensure that the money is spent in accordance with the sanction letter and on receipt of the audited accounts, the Controlling Officer issues a utilisation letter to the A G. C. R. that the grant has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. The schemes are also inspected by the officers of the Central/State Governments.

Better Obstetric Services

2325. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item "Better Obstetric Services urged" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 11th March, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government are aware of the problems mentioned and are taking steps for solving them

(c) (i) *Provision of services—Institutional and Domiciliary* :

The number of hospital-beds for maternity services has been increased steadily during the five-year plans periods from 10,000 during 1950-51 to 47,600 during 1970-71 A net work of primary health centres and sub-centres has been built-up in the rural areas. There are at present 5092 Primary Health Centres and 31200 sub-centres

(2) *Training of personnel—medical and nursing* :

The medical colleges and schools of nursing have been established for the training of personnel for the services Facilities for post-graduate studies in obstetrics and gynaecology have also been built up all over the country.

(3) *Training of traditional birth—attendants (Dais) :*

In view of the inadequate number of institutionally trained personnel available a training programme to improve the techniques of midwifery practice by the dais is being implemented.

वर्ष 1969-70 में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का वितरण

2326. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में रासायनिक उर्वरक की कितनी मात्रा वितरित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या देश में कृषि क्षेत्र के विस्तार को दृष्टि में रखते हुए रासायनिक उर्वरक की मात्रा पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). देश मे 1969-70 उपलब्ध उर्वरको की मात्रा राज्यों द्वारा शुरू किये गये कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों पर आधारित उर्वरको के लिये अनुमानित मांग पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त की । यह निम्न सारिणी से देखा जा सकता है :—

	लाख मीटरी टनों में		
	एन०	पी०	के०
1. 1969-70 में उर्वरको की अनुमानित आवश्यकता	17.00	6.00	3.00
2. 1.4.69 को अथशेष	6.91	2.84	1.92
3. 1969-70 में वास्तविक उत्पादन	7.16	2.22	—
4. वास्तविक आयात	6.67	0.94	1.20
5. कुल उपलब्धता	20.74	6.00	3.12
6. वास्तविक खपत	13.57	4.16	2.10

यद्यपि 1969-70 के लिये उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये उपलब्ध भंडार काफी थे, तथापि देश में उर्वरकों की प्रति हैकटर खपत बहुत कम है। जब तक प्रति हैकटर उर्वरकों की खपत काफी बढ़ाई नहीं जाती, तब तक प्रति हैकटर उपज नहीं बढ़ सकती।

सरकार देश में उर्वरक की खपत बढ़ाने के बारे में जागरूक है और इस दिशा में विभिन्न कदम उठाए गये हैं। उर्वरकों के सन्तुलित उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिये, एक बृहद योजना विचाराधीन है, इस योजना के अधीन उर्वरक प्रदर्शन के सघन कार्यक्रम श्रुत-दृष्य प्रचार, मृदा परीक्षण और कृषकों और व्यापारियों के प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जायेंगे। कृषकों को ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिये भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। उर्वरक वितरण प्रणाली को सरल बनाने के लिये उपाय किये गये हैं ताकि कृषकों को उर्वरक समय पर और उनके खेतों के नजदीक मिल सके। बारानी क्षेत्रों में भी उर्वरक के उपयोग को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा टीकमगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में वसूल किये गये खाद्यान्न

2327. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं) की वसूली की है ;

(ख) क्या वहां से वसूल किये गये सम्पूर्ण खाद्यान्न को वर्षा से पूर्व गोदामों में भेज दिया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उक्त खाद्यान्न इस समय पड़ा है और प्रत्येक स्थान में उसकी कितनी मात्रा है ; और

(ग) वसूली केन्द्रों मे कीड़ों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न नष्ट कर दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) 9,386 मीटरी टन।

(ख) सहकारी समितियों द्वारा दूर के स्थानों पर अधिप्राप्त केवल लगभग 269 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की थोड़ी सी मात्रा को अधिप्राप्ति के तुरन्त बाद नहीं उठाया जा सका क्योंकि वर्षा के कारण वहा पहुचना कठिन हो गया था। इस 269 मीटरी टन की मात्रा को भी बाद मे उठा लिया गया था।

(ग) अधिप्राप्ति केन्द्रो पर कीड़ों से कोई गेहूं नष्ट हुआ नही बताया गया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सहकारी समितियों से खाद्यान्नों की वसूली

2328. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों मे सहकारी समितियो से इस वर्ष 30 जून, 1971 तक वसूल किये गये खाद्यान्नों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन खाद्यान्नों की वसूली का, राज्यवार, ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रथालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT — 1700/72.]

Scholarships to Physically Handicapped

2329. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scholarships to be given to the physically handicapped in the country have been increased ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of scholarships awarded to physically handicapped students by the Union Department of Social Welfare has increased.

(b) The nnmber of awards rose from 1,114 in 1970-71 to 1,781 in 1971-72.

Seminar on Family Planning

2330. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plea was made at the Seminar on Family Planning organised by the Indian Medical Association on 15th Medical Association on 15th March, 1972 that medical practitioners should lower their fees for performing abortions ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enforce, by law, a fixed fee throughout the country ; and

(c) whether Government have any alternative proposals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The recommendations of the conference, as incorporated in their resolutions, do not make any mention of this point

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

4-Point Plan for self-sufficiency in Cotton and Oilseeds

2331. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a four-point emergency programme to attain self-sufficiency in raw cotton and oil seeds and to do away with imports in the near future ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said programme ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No four-point programme as such has been drawn up. However, to boost up the production of cotton and oilseeds in the country in the near future, certain emergency programmes have been drawn up.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1701/72].

Employment of Persons having done Higher Studies in Russian

2332. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of people whom Government sent to Soviet Union for higher studies in Russian have not been able to get employment after their return ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to provide them with suitable employment in the conntry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Of the 50 scholars so far sent to U.S.S.R. for higher studies in Russian language under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, 21 have completed their studies and returned to India. Of these 15 have already been absorbed suitably.

(b) Generally candidates who are already employed are sponsored for study of Russian language in U.S.S.R. On their return, they will re-join the posts held by them previously. In the case of those who are unemployed, they have the facility of enrolling themselves on the National Register maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which assist them in finding suitable employment.

Programme for Training in Harvesting Threshing and Storage

2333. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need to acquaint farmers with the art of harvesting, threshing and proper storage of grain has been realised ;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive programme has been drawn for the purpose; and

(c) the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Directorate of Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture has taken up Farmers Training and Education Programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 100 selected High Yielding Varieties Programme Districts in the country. Under the scheme the farmers are trained in the latest methods and techniques of production of high yielding varieties crops ; the training in the art of harvesting, threshing and proper storage of grains *etc*, is also organised according to the local needs of the area as a part of farmers training.

दिल्ली के यमुना-पार तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के अस्पतालों में रोगी-शैयाओं की आवश्यकता

2334. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के यमुना-पार तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में, अलग-अलग अस्पतालों में रोगशैयाओं की आवश्यकता कितनी है और इस समय वास्तव में वहाँ कितनी रोगशैयाएं उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख). यमुना पार क्षेत्र की अनुमानित आबादी 5 लाख है। पश्चिम दिल्ली के सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों की आबादी लगभग 8 लाख है। प्रति एक हजार की आबादी के पीछे एक पलंग के आधार पर यमुना पार क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता लगभग 500 पलंगों की होगी तथा पश्चिम दिल्ली के लिये भी 500 से अधिक पलंगों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इन क्षेत्रों मे मौजूदा पलंगों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

यमुना पार क्षेत्र ...	87 जनरल पलंग 228 पलंग मानसिक रोगियों के लिये
पश्चिम दिल्ली ...	251 पलंग

दिल्ली प्रशासन का चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि मे पांच सौ पलगो वाले दो अस्पताल— एक यमुना पार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र मे तथा दूसरा पश्चिम दिल्ली के हरिनगर क्षेत्र में खोलने का विचार है। इन अस्पतालों का काम 1972-73 में शुरू किये जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली की गंदी बस्तियों तथा अनधिकृत बस्तियों के लिये स्वीकृत धन-राशि

2335. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों तथा अनधिकृत बस्तियों के लिये कितनी राशि योजना आयोग ने स्वीकृत की थी और इस कार्य के लिये नये बजट में कितनी राशि स्वीकृति की गई है ; और

(ख) वर्तमान बजट के प्रकाश में दिल्ली की इन बस्तियों के बारे में इस वर्ष क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क)

	प्लान 1971-72 (लाख रुपयों में)	नियतन 1972-73
I. गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना के लिये	80	80
II. नियमित की गई अनधिकृत बस्तियों में सुविधाओं के लिये	10	26

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान आरम्भ की जाने वाली योजनाओं में, गलियों और सड़कों का सुधार, गलियों को पक्का करना, फुटपाथों की व्यवस्था, नालियो और पुलिया। तथा मिट्टी की भराई के कार्य शामिल है।

Food Subsidy

2336. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average annual provision towards food subsidy in the country ; and

(b) whether there are plans of stopping food subsidy and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Provision twowards subsidy in the country since 1969-70 was as under :-

1969-70	Rs.	32.00 crores
1970-71	Rs.	18.00 crores
1971-72	Rs.	50.00 crores
1972-73	Rs.	100.00 crores

(b) The amount provided as subsidy, includes a substantial amount, towards carrying cost for buffer stock, which Government have decided to build up, as a policy. Since the procurement price is fixed at Rs. 76/- per quintal and issue price at Rs. 78/-, the full economic cost cannot be recovered. The distribution of foodgrains to consumers is subsidised. Therefore it is not possible to abolish food subsidy unless procurement prices are reduced and the issue price are substantially raised. Keeping in view the

twin objective of price policy *viz.*, protecting the interest of the producer and the consumer, efforts are being made to reduce the quantum of subsidy on foodgrains.

Land Required for Paradip Port

2337. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated requirement of land for the Paradip Port and its expansion schemes;

(b) whether the Paradip Port Trust Board has made this assessment; and

(c) how much out of that requirement has since been given by the government of Orissa to Paradip Port Trust and by which date the required land will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 2591 hectares (about 6,400 acres).

(a) The assessment was made by the Sub-Committee of the Paradip Area development Advisory Committee which included the Chairman of the Paradip Port Trust.

(c) The Government of Orissa have since agreed to the transfer of 2391 hectares of land to the Paradip Port Trust, inclusive of 597 hectares of private land already acquired. The remaining 200 hectares of land will be given by the State Government after the receipt of formal proposals from the Port Trust.

Sea-Fish Catching Project at Kirtania Balasore, Orissa

2338. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any sea fish catching project in Kirtania in Balasore District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have established a marine fishing centre at Kirtania in Balasore District of Orissa to fish near Subarnarekha mouth and the nearby areas in the Bay of Bengal by means of 10 Departmental mechanised fishing boats using gill-nets. The trained fisherman are also encouraged to operate the Departmental fishing boats on share basis to alleviate their unemployment. The base has been operating only on an experimental basis.

There is proposal to establish a fishing project at Kirtania through the fishermen's cooperative societies by obtanining financial assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation The scheme envisages introduction of about 50 mechanised boats (gill-netters) over a period of three years. The Apex Society will own the boats and the members of the primary societies affiliated to the Apex Society will operate them. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 20 56 Lacs.

Election of Pharmacy Council Delhi State

2339 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election of the Pharmacy Council Delhi State was held in the month of June, 1971

(b) whether the nomination and notification of the same has yet not been made despite the approaches being made by the General Secretary, National Federation of Pharmacist associations; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration and is to be finalised shortly.

Rs. 23 Crores Allocated for Rural and Housing and Slum Improvement in 1971-72 Remaining Unspent

2340. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs 23 crores allocated in the year (1971-72) Central budget for subsidised rural housing and slum improvement has remained unspent ?

(a) whether the entire sum of Rs 15 crores available for rural housing is likely to lapse by the end of March 1972 if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are thinking not to leave the task to State Government and devising ways and means to have joint ventures so that rural housing construction programme should not be neglected in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No such amount was provided in the Central budget during 1971-72.

(b) No such amount was available during 1971-72 and the question of its lapse does not arise

(c) Social housing may be a joint venture of the Central and State Governments but it has to be necessarily implemented by the State Governments themselves and their designated agencies. A Central Sector Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers Rural Areas has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments in October, 1971. The scheme provides for 100% grant assistance to States for the implementation of this scheme The State Governments are formulating project proposals and the scheme is likely to be implemented by them during 1972-73 This new scheme is in addition to the Village Housing Projects Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing in 1957 and which is now in the State Sector.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in Bihar

2341. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to take over all the sugar mills in Bihar ; and

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir The matter is primarily for decision by the State Government after consideration of all relevant factors. So far as the Central Government is concerned, a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has already been set up to undertake a comprehensive examination of the working of the sugar industry and various problems relating thereto, especially in the context of the demand for its nationalisation The Government of India will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission

Shortage and Black-Marketing of Bricks in Delhi

2342 SHRI S M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a shortage of bricks in Delhi ,

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to over come the difficulties low-paid employees in procuring bricks for construction of their houses ; and

(c) whether there is a growing black-marketing of bricks in the Capital if so, steps taken to curb the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Although periodic shortage of bricks does arise in Delhi owing to non-availability of sufficient quantities of brick burning coal, yet in the current season so far, there has

been no marked shortage of bricks. The Delhi Administration has introduced a system of issuing permits for obtaining bricks with effect from 20th January, 1972 which can be availed of *bona fide* house builders.

(c) No such complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration.

Setting up of Brick-Kilns in Delhi by D. D. A.

2343. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has planned to start brick-kilns in and around Delhi to meet the demand of the public for bricks;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken for the setting up of these brick-kilns in the Capital; and

(c) the approximate date by which these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Channel of Promotion for Staff working at D. M. S. Stalls in Government Buildings

2344. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no channel of promotion provided for the regular Delhi Milk Scheme Staff working in Delhi Milk Scheme Stalls in various Government Buildings; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are three categories of employees working in the All Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme; viz:

1. Manager, Sales.
2. Manager, All Day Milk Stall.
3. Sales Assistant.

The Manager, Sales and Manager, All Day Milk Stall are eligible for promotion, after some experience, as Assistant Milk Distribution Officers and, thereafter, as Milk Distribution Officers. The Sales Assistants are class IV employees and, at present, there is no direct line of promotion for them; however, such of them as possess the necessary qualifications prescribed under the rules, can compete for appropriate class III posts in the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in Service Conditions of Staff of D. M. S. Stalls in Government Offices

2345. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state steps taken by Government to improve the service conditions of staff working in various Delhi Milk Scheme Stalls Located in various Government Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The service conditions of the staff working in the All Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme located in the various Government Offices are governed by the general service rules prescribed by the Government for similar categories of Government employees. No special steps are being considered by Government for the improvement of the service conditions of these employees.

Allocation of Funds for Construction of Roads in Border Areas

2346. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether funds for the construction of roads in the border areas for anti-dacoity problems has been allocated to some States in the

country if so, the amount so given to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Yes, Sir. The Government of India agreed in January 1972 to provide a loan of Rs. 2.39 crores for the improvement of 300 5 kilometres of certain inter-State roads in the dacoit infested border areas (i e. area bordering on the adjoining States) of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Predesh as under :

State	*Amount of loan agreed to* Rs. lakhs	*Length of roads to be undertaken* kms
Rajasthan	7 00	11 00
Uttar Pradesh	134.50	134.50
Madhya Pradesh	97.50	155 00
Total ·	239 00	300 50

Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Jaipur Rajasthan

2347. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jaipur District in Rajasthan, whose population is more than 20 lakhs was allocated only Rs. 12 lakhs for crash programme for rural employment ,

(b) whether due to the non-operation of technical staff, work in Jaipur District could not proceed further and the sums could not be utilised ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would take steps to avoid such recurrence in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Jaipur District was allocated Rs. 12,50 lakhs for Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1971-72.

(b) Due to initial difficulties the expenditure in Jaipur District in 1971-72 was about Rs 4.64 lakhs.

(c) Difficulties arising from time to time are being sorted out.

Test by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for taking out Protein from Cottonseeds, Soyabean etc.

2348 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has conducted a test for taking out protein from cottonseeds, soyabean and other allied seeds ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the extent to which the extracts from these seeds will provide protein annually , and

(c) the multi-purpose food to be prepared by the protein for national health in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore has developed a process for isolation of protein from groundnut and soyabean. Process for extraction of protein from cottonseed is under development at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

(b) Indigenous technology makes available the oil for human consumption and leaves valuable residues which may contain, as high as 50% protein which could further be processed to give protein isolate. The entire supplies if processed for extraction of protein would provide 1 million tonne from groundnut 0 4 million tonne from cottonseed, rape-seed and mustard 0.3 million tonne, sesame 0.1 million tonne.

(c) The protein rich material from oilseeds like groundnut and soyabean is already being used for nutritious food preparations like Balahar and tonned milk being used in child feeding programmes. This is also used for fortification of foodstuffs.

Setting up of a Plant for Isolated Protein in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

2349. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a plant for isolated protein in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : No, Sir.

Durand Cup Football Tournament

2350. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durand Cup Football Tournament is in commemoration of the name of the British General,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to change the name of this tournament , and

(c) whether Government give any financial assistance to this tournament and if so, whether this assistance is given after completing proper audit of its Accounts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. The Durand Cup trophy, instituted in 1888, is in fact named after Sir Mortimer Durand, the then Foreign Secretary.

(b) The Durand Football Tournament, Society, an autonomous body, which is running the tournament, has no proposal to change its name.

(c) No, Sir.

Capacity of Godowns in Kerala

2351. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many months' supply of foodgrains can be maintained in Kerala without Interruption with the present storage capacity ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to create additional storage capacity in 1972-73 in Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Three months.

(b) and (c). The construction of accommodation for the storage of foodgrains has been entrusted to the Food Corporation of India which is putting up storage godowns under a series of crash programmes. Some storage capacity is also being put up by the Central Warehousing Corporation for storage of foodgrains. A part of the storage capacity of the Cooperatives is also utilised for storage of foodgrains. These agencies are putting up/or propose to put up the following additional storage capacity in 1972-73 in Kerala :

	(Capacity in tonnes)
Food Corporation of India	97,500
Central Warehousing Corporation	2,000
Cooperative Sector	10,000
Total :	1,09,500

Students' Participation in University Affairs

2352. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the Answer given to Unstarred Question No. 10 on 15th November, 1971 regarding Inter-University Seminar on Student's Participation in University Affairs and state what decision has been taken on the recommendations made by Gajendragadkar Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The recommendations made by the Gajendra-

gadkar Committee, including those relating to Students participation in University Administration, have been accepted in principle by the Central Government. The implementation of these recommendations would require amendment of the Acts of the Universities and further action in this regard is to be taken by State Governments and the Central Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned, these recommendations are being taken into account in formulating legislative proposals for the Central Universities.

Appointment of Administrators to Supervise the Working of Hospitals in the Capital

2353. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether two full-time Administrators have been appointed by Central Government to supervise the General Working of Hospitals in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The appointment of full time Medical Superintendents for the two Hospitals *viz.* Willingdon Hospital and Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, is under consideration

(b) In accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group appointed to examine in detail the running of the hospitals, it has been decided that whole-time Medical Superintendents should be appointed for primarily looking after the administration of large Central Hospitals and should not have clinical responsibility. Senior Medical Officers having wide experience of Administration and running of hospitals are proposed to be appointed as Medical Superintendents of Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospital.

Target for Consumption of Fertilizers During 1970-72

2354. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of consumption of fertilizers for the year 1970-71 and the actual consumption ; and

(b) the target for 1971-72 for consumption of all types of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The targets of consumption of fertilisers for 1970-71, for the country as a whole, were 17.26 lakh tonnes of N, 5.64 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 2.52 lakh tonnes of K 20. As against these, the actual consumption was 14.79 lakh tonnes of N, 5.40 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 2.36 lakh tonnes of K 20.

(b) The tergets of consumption of fertilisers for the country, for 1971-72 were fixed at 20.45 lakh tonnes of N. 8,07 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 4.25 lakh tonnes of K 20. Figures of consumption for 1971-72 are, however, being collected from the States.

Scholarships to Foreign Students getting education in India

2355. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of the students from abroad who have been offered scholarships and other facilities by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Under the various scholarships Schemes operated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, 412 scholarships have been offered to students from abroad during 1971-72

Location of Institute of Science and Technology in U. P. and Rajasthan

2356. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Institute for Science and

Technology has been set up for the development of backward areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, if so, the location of the Institute ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up such an Institute in the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) An engineering college has already been set up by the State Government at Gorakhpur. A voluntary organisation proposes to raise funds to set up an Institute of Science and Technology at Sultanpur in memory of the Late Smt. Kamala Nehru.

(b) No such proposal has been received either from the State Government or from any other sources.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference on Health and Medical Care

2357. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Delegates on Research on Health and Medical care was recently held in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, decisions arrived at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A seminar, and not a conference, on 'Behavioural Research in Health and Medical Care', was organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with the Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi, from the 15th to 18th March, 1972, which was attended by 46 scientists of various disciplines, including public health administrators, social scientists, anthropologists, psychologists, management experts, medicine specialists and general practitioners and officers of defence services from several institutions from all parts of the country.

(b) Some of the important proposals which arose out of the discussions are :—

(1) ways and means should be explored for the greater involvement of social scientists in the field of health and medical care.

(2) medical care, as a social service, needs to be studied and medical practitioners reoriented to meet the individual and group needs of the people.

(3) there is need to study the extent of utilisation of health facilities by people, their expectations, perception and satisfaction with the available health facilities and to improve and modify the health service organisation to satisfy the needs.

(4) there is need for joint and collaborative research between social scientists and public health workers in order to work out mechanisms for incorporating the research findings in behavioural science in the overall medical and health organisations.

(5) there should be top level study group organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Social Sciences Research, consisting of social scientists and administrators to decide priority areas for research, and

(6) Universities may be asked to create special cells in the social science departments to take up research in the field of health and medicine. For this purpose incentives have to be provided to eminent social scientists to take up research in the field of medical and health care.

सचेतकों का सम्मेलन

2358. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969 के बाद से संसद और विधान मण्डलों के सचेतकों का सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार

राज्य विधान मण्डलों के चुनाव के बाद ऐसा सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) और (ग). अगला अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन करने के लिए अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

Educational Facilities through Radio Receivers

2359. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training in one of the pamphlets (Technology of Education, p, 9) has claimed that the cost of educational facilities through the use of radio receivers would always work out smaller and that it would realise a much better uniformity of instruction ; and

(b) if so, what is the research basis for it in so far as our country is concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. As explained in the introductory note of the pamphlet, the views expressed therein are of the author and not of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) The conclusion is based on the estimates of costs made by the author himself of using radio as the medium as against the conventional method of deploying teachers for primary education. The author is also of the view that the use of radio would provide the much needed uniformity in exposition in the present situation when the quality of teachers varies from school to school in an extremely significant way. But the question has to be viewed in the light of the fact that there is no two way communication between the teacher and the taught if radio broadcasts are used for teaching. At the school level individual attention is essential. Hence direct comparison of costs per pupil between teacher based education and radio broadcast education is not of much significance.

Persons deputed to gain advanced experience in Educational Science

2360. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main Schemes under which the Ministry of Education deputed Indian nationals to gain advanced level experience in educational science ;

(b) the number of persons State-wise, sent under each of these schemes during the last three years ;

(c) whether the experience so gained by such persons has been properly utilised ; if not the percentage of loss in this respect and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether in quite a number of cases, persons selected for the foreign experience did not originally work in the positions where their new experience could be of use ; and if so, what steps Government propose to take in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

दानापुर पटना से होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं 31 को पहुंची क्षति की मरम्मत

2361. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 31 जो

पटना (बिहार) जिले के दानापुर से होकर गुजरता है, गत भीषण बाढ़ के कारण बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुका है जिसके कारण नगरनिवासियों को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त राजपथ की मरम्मत करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और मरम्मत का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रीं (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पटना जिला के दानापुर नगर से राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 30 होकर गुजरती है, नाकि 31। इस सड़क के 6 से 8.75 पहुच मील, दानापुर नगरपालिका और छावनी की सीमाओं में पड़ते हैं। दानापुर नगर मे पड़ने वाली इस सड़क के कुछ भागों को गत बाढ़ों के कारण क्षति हुई बताई जाती है। फिर भी, यदि नगरवासियों को इस कारण से कोई कठिनाई हुई हो तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को किसी प्रकार की सूचना प्राप्त नही हुई है।

(ख) जी, नही। राष्ट्रीय राजपथ अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 2 (i) के अनुसार, दानापुर नगर की नगरपालिका सीमाओं में पड़ने वाली सड़क के कुछ हिस्से राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के अंश नहीं हैं। अतएव इस हिस्से के विकास और देखरेख का काम केवल बिहार राज्य सरकार को करना होगा, न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PL 480 Funds to States for Modernisation of Rural Grain Storages

2362. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether PL 480 Funds have been earmarked to various States to subsidies modernisation of rural grain storage practices; and

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. With funds provided under PL-480, Section 104 (K), a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed to be given to five States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, U. P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for the supply of metal bins of the following capcities to farmers in each of these States :

(i) 400 bins of 1.4 tonnes each

(ii) 400 bins of 2.5 tonnes each and

(iii) 200 bins of 5.5 tonnes each.

These bins will be given to the farmers against interest-free loans. The farmers will be required to pay 40% of the cost of the bins at the time of purchase and the balance 60% in three equal yearly instalments.

(b) The sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been allotted to the following State Government during the year 1971-72.

1. Government of Uttar Pradesh ..	Rs.8 lakh
2. Government of Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 4 lakh
3. Government of Bihar	Rs. 4 lakh
4. Government of Haryana	Rs. 4 lakh
Total ..	Rs. 20 lakh

Bid to impose shipping code on poor States

2363. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 23rd February, 1972 captioned 'Bid to impose shipping code on poor States' ; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India, in common with other developing countries, are aware that a Code was evolved by the Committee appointed by the European National Shipowners Associations known as the (CENSA Code) and that it falls far short of requirements for establishing a more equitable arrangement in the Liner Conference system. Efforts are continuing to utilize the facilities provided by international forums as for example, UNCTAD for framing an appropriate code which will meet the aspirations of the shippers and shipowners in the developing countries. Accordingly, at the 3rd session of the UNCTAD Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held in Geneva recently, it was decided, *inter-alia*, to transmit to the ensuing UNCTAD session in Santiago two preliminary drafts on code of conduct for Liner Conferences prepared by the Afro-Asian and Latin American Groups.

1971-72 के दौरान गेहूं का उत्पादन

2364. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष मे गेहू का कितना अनुमानित उत्पादन होगा ।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : कृषि उत्पादन के अनुमानों का सम्बन्ध कृषि वर्ष (जुलाई-जून) से है। वर्ष 1971-72 के गेहूं उत्पादन के सही अनुमान कृषि वर्ष की समाप्ति पर अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1972 में किसी समय, उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। परन्तु वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार, गेहू का उत्पादन 1970-71 के दौरान 232 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर से काफी अधिक होने की सम्भावना है।

Visit of Team to Assess the Needs of Farmers of Flood Affected Areas in 1971

2365. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team consisting of Members of Parliament was sent for a tour of the flood-affected areas to enquire about the conditions and needs of the farmers of those areas regarding seeds loan and other items in 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Team consisting of Members of Parliament was sent for a tour of the flood-affected areas to enquire about the conditions and needs of the farmers of those areas regarding seeds loan and other items in 1971. Central Teams consisting of Officers were, however, deputed to the flood affected areas in Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 1971 to assess among others the needs of agricultural inputs of farmers. On the basis of the recommendations of these teams, the following Central assistance was sanctioned as short term loans by the Ministry of Agriculture, during 1971-72 to the State Governments concerned :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Fertilisers		Pesticides	Seeds	Total
	Marketing	Taccavi			
1. Bihar	—	100.00	25.00	600.00	725.00
2. Kerala	—	1.50	—	1.50	3.00
3. Orissa	150.00*	150.00	—	—	300.00
4. Uttar Pradesh	1000 00	400.00	—	500.00	1900.00
5. West Bengal	—	265.00	35.00	100.00	400.00
Total	1150.00	916.50	60.00	1201.50	3328.00

*For Fertilisers, seeds and pesticides.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour United Crash Programme for Rural Employment

2366. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who have so far been found eligible for assistance under the Rs. 50 crores Crash Programme for Rural Employment ; and

(b) the short term, medium term and long term credit disbursed to small and marginal farmers under this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADYA) : (a) Assistance is provided to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers only under the Central Sector Schemes of SFDA and MFALs. Crash Programme for Rural Employment is not specifically designed to render assistance to small and marginal farmers. Upto the end of February, 1972, 13.25 lakh small farmers, having holdings, generally between 2.5 and 7.5 acres have been identified as eligible for assistance under the SFDA projects. Similarly 6.95 lakh married farmers having holdings generally, below 2.5 acres and agricultural labourers who derive more than 50% of their income from agriculture, have been identified under MFAL projects. The identification is still in progress in most of the projects ; and

(b) Till the end of February, 1972 a sum of Rs. 16.84 crores as short-term loans, Rs. 2.03 crores as medium-term loans and Rs. 6.14 crores as long-term loans have been disbursed to small/marginal farmer and agricultural laboures in the SFDA/MFAL areas.

Construction of Artificial Island in Earnakulam Backwaters and Super tanker Berth in that Island

2367. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government intend to construct an artificial island in the Earnakulam backwater and to construct a super tanker berth in that Island ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the estimated expenditure involved ; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to be started and when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The construction of an Oil Dock at Cochin Port capable of handling deep-drafted oil tankers is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan programme of the Port. The question of selecting a suitable site for the establishment of the Oil Dock is still under consideration. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the details relating to the features of the scheme, its capital cost and time of commencement and completion.

Conversion of Cochin Bypass on National Highway Under Fourth Five Year Plan

2368. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for constructing Cochin bypass on the National Highway has been approved by the Centre as a Scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the main features regarding the Scheme and the estimated expenditure ; and

(c) whether the Centre has made some changes in the original Scheme for Cochin bypass, when the construction is likely to begin and when it is expected to be completed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The proposed bypass will be about

16.4 K. M. long and when completed, it may be about 8.20 K. M. shorter than the existing road through the city. It will be a 2-lane, fully bridged, blacktopped road with a land width of 150 ft. The total likely cost of the work, as provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan, is about Rs. 331 lakhs.

(c) Some changes had to be made in the original alignment proposed by the State Government with a view to improve its geometries. The project is under scrutiny and the work may commence only after it has been sanctioned and formalties gone into. It is likely to be completed within the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Money spent on Schemes for Tribal People of Wynad, Kerala

2369. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state how much money the Centre has spent during the last three years for housing, education and medical Schemes for the tribal people settled in the hills of Wynad, Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY) : The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scheme for Providing Medical Facilities to Tribal Peoples

2370 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing better medical facilities to the tribal people if so, the salient features thereof ;

(b) how far such schemes are implemented in Kerala ; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce more such schemes in the tribal areas in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) In the tribal areas diseases like leprosy, yews, filaria, goitre *etc.* are commonly prevalent. To eradicate these diseases, some schemes such as medical chests, mobile vans, dispensaries, training in dais, nurses, and midwifery courses, financial assistance to patients suffering from T. B. *etc.*, are included in the State Sector of Backward Classes. These schemes are supplemental to the General Programme.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala have included the schemes of 'Ayurvedic Dispensaries' and 'Mid-wifery Training Centres' in the State Fourth Plan. The former scheme is for providing ayurvedic dispensaries for the benefit of tribals living in interior areas. Under the later scheme tribal women are given training in Auxiliary, Nurse and Mid-wifery courses. These schemes will continue in the year 1972-73 also. No new schemes are proposed by the State Government.

Deaths due to Operation under Family Planning

2371. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of operations done under the Family Planning Scheme in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the name of the State which heads the list in this field ; and

(c) the total number of deaths due to such operations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) According to the reports available upto February, 1972 a total of 4,721,146 (provisional) sterilisation operations have been done in the country during the last 3 years.

(b) The highest total number of sterilisation operations since inception *i.e.*, 1,773,315 upto the end of February 1972 have been done in the State of Maharashtra with the highest rate of 35.3 per thousand population.

(c) On the basis of the information available a total uumber of 129 deaths have occurred after sterilisation operations.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा आयातित खाद्यान्न में परिवहन के दौरान गोलमाल

2372. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम विदेशों से आयातित माल को बन्दरगाहों से लेकर देश के प्रत्येक स्थान तक गाड़ियों द्वारा भेजता है।

(ख) क्या प्रादेशिक कर्मचारी माल के मार्ग में क्षतिग्रस्त होने का बहाना लेकर करोड़ों रुपये के माल का गोलमाल करते हैं ; और

(ग) इस गोलमाल को रोकने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार के हैंडलिंग एजेन्ट के रूप में भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकारी खाते मे आयात किये गए खाद्यान्नों, उर्वरकों, उपहार प्रेषणों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को रेल द्वारा भेजने की व्यवस्था करता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। स्थापित कार्यविधि के अनुसार मार्ग मे हुई हानि अथवा क्षति की जांच की जाती है और तदनुसार दावे किये जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पटना से गाजीपुर तक अन्तर्राज्यीय जलपरिवहन सेवा के कारण रोजगार

2373. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह कहां तक सत्य है कि जब पटना से गाजीपुर तक अन्तर्राज्यीय जल परिवहन सेवा आरम्भ हुई थी तो यह शंका हुई कि प्रारम्भ में पर्याप्त माल यातायात नहीं मिलेगा; और

(ख) विभाग में इस योजना के आरम्भ किये जाने से पूर्व कितने कर्मचारी बेकार थे और उनमें से अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगा दिया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) गंगा नदी पर पटना और गाजीपुर के बीच नदी सेवा चालू करने से पूर्व सरकार द्वारा किये गये क्षेत्रीय यातायात सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि यद्यपि पर्याप्त यातायात की संभावना मौजूद थी तथापि परिचालन के शुरू शुरू में संभवतः यातायात कम रहा। यह देखा गया है कि सेवा के परिचालन के पहले दो महीनों में यातायात बाद के दो महीनों के यातायात से बहुत कम था।

(ख) इस योजना के चालू होने से पहले 81 कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया गया था, अब उनकी सेवाओं का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

पटना और गाजीपुर के बीच आरम्भ की गई जल-परिवहन सेवा को इलाहाबाद तक बढ़ाना

2374. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और गाजीपुर के बीच आरम्भ की गई जल-परिवहन सेवा को इलाहाबाद तक बढ़ाने की मांग जनता द्वारा की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चुनार से पत्थर लाने के लिए 1972 में प्रतिदिन 25 नौकाएं 6 मास तक देने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सरकार का जनता से इलाहाबाद तक सेवा बढ़ाने के संबंध में कोई निवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु इस सेवा को मिरजापुर तक बढ़ाने का सुझाव है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पटना और अयोध्या के बीच जल-परिवहन सेवा

2375. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवती समिति ने पटना और अयोध्या के बीच जल-परिवहन सेवा आरम्भ करने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) भगवती समिति ने पटना और अयोध्या के बीच कोई सीधे जल परिवहन सेवा की सिफारिश नहीं की। परन्तु समिति ने दोहरीघाट और रेवेलगंज (छपरा) के बीच घाघरा में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर नदी सेवा को चलाने की सिफारिश की। यह भी सिफारिश की गई थी कि दोहरीघाट से ऊपर की ओर अयोध्या की तरफ इस सेवा को बढ़ाने की शक्यता की जांच की जाये। इस सिफारिश की कार्यान्वय: के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया जा गया है कि इस सेवा को आयोजित करने के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना बनाने की दृष्टि से दोहरीघाट और छपरा के बीच के भाग का यातायात अध्ययन किया जाय।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों से मिलकर अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय द्वारा घाघरा नदी का जल सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है।

(ग) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Losses Suffered by Indian Shipping during Indo-Pak Conflict

2376. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to recoup the losses suffered by the Indian Shipping during and immediately before and after the last Indo-Pak conflict ;

(b) what are the losses suffered ; and

(c) what enhanced business, if any, Indian shipping is likely to get by the coming into being of Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Indian Shipping did not lose any merchant ship during the last Indo-Pakistan War. But it is possible Indian Shipping Companies suffered some financial losses on account of the war. All Indian ships were brought under Naval control in the interest of their safety and their operation was accordingly governed by the sailing and routing instructions issued by the Naval authorities. As a result, some of the Indian ships had to be diverted or detained at ports resulting in extra expenditure or loss of business to shipowners. We have no information regarding the extent of losses suffered by the shipowners on this account, but it is understood that the shipowners are claiming compensation from the Life Insurance Corporation with whom their ships are insured against War Risks.

(c) Since 1965, Indian ships have not been calling at Pakistan Ports. Consequent upon the achievement of independence by Bangla Desh, the trade between India and Bangla Desh has been resumed. It is now possible for Indian ships to participate in the trade to and from Bangla Desh.

Disparity in Grades of Lecturers of Degree Colleges in Different States

2377. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to wide disparity in Grades of Lecturers of Degree Colleges in different States, there is great discontentment;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission is considering any proposal to remove this disparity; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The scheme of improved salary scales (1966-71) for University and College teachers, as recommended by the Central Government, has been implemented by almost all the States. Some representations have been received for further revision of the salary scales. This question is under consideration of the Committee of Governance of Universities and Colleges appointed by the University Grants Commission. The work of the Committee in this regard is in the preliminary stage and it will take some time before its recommendations are available.

Construction of National Highway for Darbhanga to Farbisganj in Bihar

2378. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3694 on 2nd July, 1971 regarding progress in the construction of Darbhanga-Farbisganj Boarder Road and state:

(a) whether sanction for the construction of National Highway from Darbhanga to Farbisganj in Bihar has since been accorded; and

(b) if so, when the work starts on it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal for the construction of a National Highway from Darbhanga to Forbesganj. However a proposal for the construction of a missing link of Lateral Road between Darbhanga and Forbesganj in Bihar is under consideration of the Government.

New System of Evaluation Recommended by N. C. E. R. T.

2379. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training has recommended in one of its pamphlets, 1961-71, "A new system of evaluation to eliminate the fear complex arising out of examination" (Chapters 2 and 4);

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by the Central Organisation towards it; and

(c) whether the steps taken so far by it are likely to perpetuate the role of public examination in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In the pamphlet entitled "In the Service of the Nation's Children" highlighting the work of the NCERT in the 10 years 1961-71, the NCERT has suggested that the fear complex arising out of examinations has to be eliminated. It has said that the routinised written examinations which determine the promotion of a child from class to class are the main bottlenecks impeding progress. Later in Chapter 4, the NCERT has detailed the action taken by it so far. The NCERT has paid attention to the procedures to be adopted to make examinations reliable. It has also traind several teachers and examiners in improved procedures and has put out several publications. Various Committees such as those appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education, University Grants Commission *etc.*, have gone into the question of examination reform. It is for State Boards of Examinations and the Universities to try out the suggestions made by the various Committees.

Though suggestions have been made for having more internal evaluation, such Committees have not in general recommended the abolition of public examinations altogether. Even the Education Commission which looked into this question has recommended a common examination at the end of the primary stage at the district level and external public examinations at the end of the secondary course. National Policy on Education set out in 1968, has also said that a major goal of examination reforms should be to improve the reliability and validity of examinations and to make evaluation a continuous process aimed at helping the student to improve his level of achievement rather than at certifying the quality of his performance at a given moment of time.

Public Examination in Bihar

2380. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training studied the problems concerning public examination in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what are the main findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय थोक भण्डार

2381. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय थोक भंडारों के कार्यकरण की देख-रेख सहकारी विभाग करता है ;

(ख) देश में कुल कितने केन्द्रीय थोक भण्डार है तथा उनमें सरकार ने कितनी पूंजी लगा रखी है और क्या उपरोक्त जानकारी सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या इन भण्डारों को गत तीन वर्षों में आज तक हुए लाभ तथा हानि का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) केन्द्रीय/थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार अन्य सहकारी समितियों की तरह अपने-अपने राज्यों के सहकारी सोसायटी अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किए जाते हैं। इन सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण के बारे में सांविधिक तथा प्रशासनिक शक्तियों जिनमें लेखा-परीक्षा, पर्यवेक्षा, निरीक्षण, प्रबन्ध का अधिक्रमण, समितियों का परिसमापन आदि भी सम्मिलित है, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारो में निहित होती है। तथापि कार्यक्रम के भावी विकास तथा प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिए सामान्य मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहकारिता विभाग द्वारा सरकारों को सुलभ किए जाते हैं। यह इस बारे में अपनायी गई केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के अतिरिक्त है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(ख)(i)	केन्द्रीय/थोक सहकारी भण्डारों की संख्या (जून, 1970 के अंत में)	383
(ii)	प्रदत्त अंशपूंजी	1076.22 लाख रुपए
(iii)	इसमें से सरकार का अंशदान	700.90 लाख रुपए

(ग) केन्द्रीय/थोक सहकारी भण्डारों द्वारा कमाया गया लाभ तथा उठाई गई हानि*

ब्यौरा	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	लाख रु०	लाख रु०	लाख रु०
लाभ	81.40	66.88	68 45
हानि	141.94	171.42	337.02

टिप्पणी : *यह सूचना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित आधुनिकतम उपलब्ध आकड़ों पर आधारित है।

Scrapped of C. D. Programmes in States

2382. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have scrapped the Community Development Programme at least by its nomenclature; and

(b) how the rural welfare programmes are being carried out in those States now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doer not arise.

Research by Indian institute of Sugarcane Research Regarding Production of Sugar at Cheap Cost

2383. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has made a research for producing sugar at cheap cost in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the research made;

(c) whether the Institute has found out that sugar cane also be produced from sugar beat and sweet sorghum (Jowar); and

(d) if so, how far it has proved a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has developed sugarcane production technology for increased yield of cane and sugar per hectare at lower costs. Since the cost of raw material (cane) is a major component of sugar price, these research developments should be expected to have favourable impact on cost of sugar production.

(b) The main features of the research programme are:

(i) More efficient utilisation of land, and other inputs through companion cropping,

(ii) Formulation of agro-techniques for successfully taking ratoon crop of sugarcane,

(iii) Improvement of fertiliser input efficiency through proper timing and placement,

(iv) Increasing sugar per cent in cane under sub-optimal environments through use of specific growth regulators,

(v) Pre-treatment of sugarcane sets against diseases and quality seed nursery programme for obtaining the full yield potential of the cane varieties grown in the country,

(c) Research taken up under the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research and other Institutions have established the sugarbeet as a possible crop, particularly in the sub-tropical regions of the country. White sugar has not so far been made from sweet sorghum, but jaggery has been made experimentally from this crop. The palatability, nutritive and commercial attributes are under study.

(d) Large scale cultivation of sugarbeet in farmers fields has been realised in several locations in the north-western regions of the country and at Phaltan (Maharashtra). Two sugar factories, one at Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) and the other at Phaltan (Maharashtra) have commenced processing sugarbeet for sugar manufacture.

Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda

2384. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar is still incomplete:

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay in completion; and

(c) the date by which the Memorial is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) It is true that the work on the Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda has not been completed in full. However, the construction work of the main Hall except for certain items of work such as teak panelling, plaster of Paris ceiling, pedestal for the relics *etc.*, is complete.

(b) and (c). There has not been adequate response in the past to the tenders invited for the remaining items of work on account of the peculiar nature of the construction and the location of the Memorial. It is expected that the work would be completed early if a satisfactory response to the tenders is forthcoming.

Production of Pulses

2385. SHRI FATE SINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of pulses in the country has been steadily going down ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to augment their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The level of production of pulses during the last decade appears to be stignant.

(b) The main reasons for this are :

(i) Pulses are grown mostly under rainfed conditions ;

(ii) Their cultivation is competing with that of cereal crops. The farmers find it more remunerative to grow cereals rather than pulses ;

(iii) Non-availability of short-duration or/and high-yielding varieties of pulses ;

(iv) Lack of use of fertilisers ;

(v) Lack of proper management practices.

(c) The following measures have been proposed :

(i) Introduction of short-duration catch crops of pulses in a multiple cropping programme ;

(ii) Inter-cropping with pulses ;

(iii) Fertilisation of pulses with phosphatic fertilisers along with the use of rhizobium culture ;

(iv) Multiplication of seeds of the newly evolved short-duration varieties of Arhar, Moong and Urd ;

(v) Evolving high-yielding and disease resistant varieties of pulses ;

(vi) Effective and economic control measures against pest and diseases ;

(vii) Adoption of Package of Practices.

Munich Olympics, 1972

2386. DR KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether India propose to participate in the Munich Olympics, where festival of youth and cultural events would be held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) : Although formal proposals of the Indian Olympic Association have not yet been received, it is learnt that preparation for Indian participation in various events has started. The Government of India would assist the various Sports Organisations in holding the training camps and in sending the teams to participate in the Munich Olympics.

It is hoped that it may be possible for India also to participate in the youth or cultural events.

Probe into Damages to Land due to rain in Sundargarh District Orissa

2387. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Beheramal, Manchamara and Latagaon Gully Control Project pertaining

to soil conservation schemes in the District of Sundargarh, Orissa have been washed off during the rains of 1971 resulting in collosal wastage of Government investment and damages to Lands of the poor Scheduled Tribe;

(b) if so, whether a probe has been ordered into this; and

(c) the main findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, Beheramal, Manchamara and Latagaon gully control projects pertaining to soil conservation schemes in Sundargarh district of Orissa State were washed off during 1971 due to unprecedented heavy rains. The matter has been investigated and the report submitted by the Executive Engineer reveals that the technical specifications were adhered to during the construction of these projects. There has been no damage to the agricultural lands by the collapse of the structures.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों तथा कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालय में विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमान

2388. **श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों, कालिजों तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण है ;

(ख) क्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में काम करने वाले प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमान दिल्ली के कालिजों तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में काम करने वाले प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमान से अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों, कालिजों तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में काम करने वालें प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमानों का समान स्तर पर लाने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध कालेजों की विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं में प्रयोगशाला सहायक के पदों की दो श्रेणियां हैं जबकि दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रयोगशाला सहायकों की केवल एक श्रेणी है। इन पदों के लिए निम्नलिखित अर्हताएं और वेतनमान है :-

पद	न्यूनतम निर्धारित अर्हताएं	वेतनमान
1	2	3
1. दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रयोगशाला सहायक	**अनिवार्य**—मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/बोर्ड से विज्ञान सहित मैट्रिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक । **वांछनीय**—कम से कम प्रयोगशाला सहायक के रूप में छः महीने का अनुभव ।	125-10-195-ई०-बी-15-300 रु०

	1	2	3
2.	दिल्ली कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में वरिष्ठ प्रयोगशाला सहायक ।	पूर्व अनुभव के साथ विज्ञान विषयों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक ।	130-5-160-8-200ई०बी०-8-256 ई०-बी०-8-280 रु०
3.	दिल्ली कालेज और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जूनियर प्रयोगशाला सहायक ।	विज्ञान विषयों सहित मैट्रिक या उसके समकक्ष ।	110-3-131-4-155-ई०-बी०-175-5-180 रु०

(ग) दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों के साथ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमान हाल ही में परिशोधित किए गए थे । दिल्ली कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रयोगशाला सहायकों के वेतनमान के पुनरीक्षण के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2389. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कृषि योग्य-भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहां सिंचाई सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता के कारण उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका ; और

(ख) राज्य को इस प्रयोजन के लिये वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान कितनी सहायता दी गई है और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में, वर्ष 1970-71 के उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 221.63 हैक्टर कृषि योग्य भूमि थी, जिसमें से कुल 183.52 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र में बुवाई की गई । लगभग 168.71 लाख हैक्टार बुवाई किये गये क्षेत्र के लिये, उस अवधि के दौरान, सिंचाई सुविधाएँ प्रदान नहीं की गई थीं ।

(ख) प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार, किसी भी वैयक्तिक कार्यक्रम/योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि यह एक मुश्त ऋण और अनुदान आधार पर समस्त वार्षिक योजना के बारे में केन्द्र द्वारा दी जाती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन

2390. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी दूर करने की योजना चालू हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक खण्ड में विशेषकर विकास खण्डों में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

(ख) चूंकि इस योजना से लाभान्वित श्रमिकों को विभिन्न कार्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न अवधियों के लिए काम में लगाया जाता है, अतः काम में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की निजी संख्या की अपेक्षा पैदा किए गए रोजगार के श्रमदिनों

की संख्या को लेना अधिक उपयुक्त है। प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में फरवरी, 1972 के अन्त तक 19 लाख श्रमदिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध किया गया था।

जबलपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय सहायता

2391. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक से मांगे हुए ऋणों में से मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय के लिए सरकार से अन्य कौन सी सुविधायें मांगी गयी हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर को प्रत्याशित विश्व बैंक सहायता से कोई ऋण नही दिया गया है। इस विश्वविद्यालय को ऐसी सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर ही विचार नहीं किया गया।

(ख) देश मे कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और विकास के लिये स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के प्रोग्राम के अनुसार, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् इस विश्वविद्यालय को व्यय की अनुमोदित मदों पर, शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। वर्ष 1969-70 से वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि के दौरान अनुदान की कुल 1,28,94,795.00 रुपये की राशि नियुक्त की गई।

मध्य प्रदेश में द्रुत कार्यक्रम के कार्यकरण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट

2392. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार जुटाने के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम के कार्यकरण में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायतार्थ भोपाल में किसी केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अधिकारी द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को समय-समय पर कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road as a National Highway

2393. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road has been declared as a National Highway ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the financial assistance the Central Government will give for this road after upgrading it as a National Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8-3-1972.

(c) Consequent on the declaration of the road as a National Highway, the entire cost of its development to National Highway Standard and maintenance will be borne by the Central Government.

Financial Assistance for Development of Ports in Maharashtra

2394. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) which ports in Maharashtra are being developed with the help of financial assistance from the Centre ; and

(b) what is the extent of the assistance given and of the assistance promised ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The minor port of Miryabay in Maharashtra State is included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the grant of loan assistance for developmental purposes.

(b) A loan assistance of Rs. 74 lakhs has so far been released against an outlay of Rs. 107 lakhs provided for this scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Fourth Plan for the development of minor ports and, based on the progress of the scheme, the remaining Rs. 33 lakhs will be released during the remaining two years of the Plan period.

केन्द्रीय चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान झांसी द्वारा किया गया अनुसंधान कार्य

2395. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी स्थिति केन्द्रीय चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान ने अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में अभी तक क्या-क्या मुख्य वैज्ञानिक खोजें और परीक्षण किए हैं ; और

(ख) इन खोजों, एवं परीक्षणों के परिणामों को सामान्य किसानों के लाभ के लिए उन तक पहुंचाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झांसी में वनस्पति सुधार, मृदा विज्ञान तथा शस्य-विज्ञान, चरागाह व्यवस्था, वनस्पति पशु सम्बन्ध, खरपतवार पारस्मिति की तथा नियंत्रण से सम्बन्धित 5 प्रभाग और फार्म, कृषि इंजीनियरिंग, सांख्यिकी तथा पुस्तकालय से सम्बन्धित 4 अनुभाग हैं। यह संस्थान अधिकतम उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों तथा खेती की पद्धतियों के विकास के लिये, चारे की फसलों की विभिन्न किस्मों पर और घासों पर, आधारिक तथा व्यवहारिक अनुसंधान करता है।

वनस्पति सुधार प्रभाग में, ऐसी दो आशाजनक लसुन घास का पता लगाया है, जोकि अपनी प्रत्येक कटाई के बाद अधिक बढ़ती है और अधिक बीजों को लगाने की क्षमता रखती है। ये किस्में किसी भी कटाई में 880 कि०/हैं० तक उपज देती हैं। लोबिया की दो आशाजनक किस्मों का, जिनकी एक बार या दो बार की कटाई पर क्रमश: 323 तथा 363 कि०/है० हरे चारे की उपज की क्षमता है, पता लगाया गया है। इन किस्मों का, जिनमें सूखे तोल के आधार पर 25 प्रतिशत तक प्रोटीन है, अधिक उत्पादनशील पोसक किस्मों के विकास के लिये संकरण कार्यक्रम में उपयोग किया जा रहा है। एक कटाई तथा बहुत कटाई के लिये ज्वार में दो आशाजनक किस्में निकाली गयी हैं। हरे चारे का अधिक उत्पादन देने के अतिरिक्त, ये किस्में कम एच० सी० एन० तत्व वाली मीठी पाई गई। अन्य घासों में 1227 कि०/है० तक की हरे चारे की उपज देने वाली पेनिसेटम पेडीसेलेटम में से दो आशाजनक किस्में निकाली गयी हैं। जो ज्वार की आशाजनक प्रतिपूरक समझी जाती हैं। अब इनकी अनुकूलता तथा सस्य सम्बन्धो स्थिरता के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में, देश की विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु की परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत, बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानीय बहु-परीक्षणों के लिए इन पदार्थों को पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

मृदा विज्ञान तथा सस्य विज्ञान प्रभाग में, उर्वरक उपयोग, मृदा जल प्रबन्ध, खेती की पद्धति तथा चारा तथा बीज उत्पादन दोनों के सूक्ष्म-पोसक अध्ययनों में विकासशील आधुनिक सस्य विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पद्धतियों पर अनुसंधानों कार्य किया गया है। वर्तमान खेती के प्रतिमानों में चारे की फसलों के सम्भाव्यता तथा मितव्यता के सम्बन्ध में भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

अधिकतम दक्षता से पशुधन उत्पादकों का उत्पादन करने के विचार से, प्राकृतिक चरागाहों का सुधार, व्यवस्था तथा उपयोग सम्बन्धी समक्ष मितव्ययी तथा व्यावहारिक पद्धतियों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कार्य किया गया है।

वनस्पति-पशु सम्बन्ध-प्रभाग में विभिन्न प्रकार के घास तथा चारा की फसलों की पचनीयता के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य किये गये हैं। जांच की गति बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, संस्थान में पचनीयता के निर्धारण के लिए बहुत सी किस्मों के चारे की फसलों का अन्तः पात्र तकनीकों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। लोबिया तथा हरी मक्की के 2 : 1 मिश्रण से घास बनाने के लिए एक तकनीक का विकास किया गया है, जो जानवरों के पालन की आवश्यकता प्रदान करती है। उच्च कोटि की बरसीम घास तैयार करने की एक सक्षम तथा मितव्ययी पद्धति विकसित की गई है।

खरपतवार परिस्थिति की तथा नियंत्रण प्रभाग ने रसायनिक शाकनासी का प्रयोग कर खरपतवारों के सब पहलुओं तथा उनके नियंत्रण पर अनुसंधान किया है।

कृषि इजीनियरिंग अनुभाग ने पशुओं से चलाये जाने वाले सिचाई नाली तथा बाध बनाने का विकास किया है, जोकि एक ही बार के संचालन मे वांछित आकार की नालियों को बना सकता है। जाड़ों के दौरान पाला से फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिये सादा तथा मितव्ययी स्मोक स्क्रीन जेनेरेटर का भी विकास किया गया है। किनारों पर लसून घास तथा अन्य फसलों की बुवाई के लिए, एक देशी प्लो माउन्टेड सीड ड्रिल तैयार किया गया है। संस्थान ने पौधों में शाकनाशी / खरपतवार-नाशी के चित्ती प्रयोग के लिये विभिन्न प्रकार के नोजल्स टीका के साथ शाकनाशी उपकरण का भी विकास किया है।

(ख) भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान में किये गये अनुसंधान के परिणाम, किसानों में प्रसार करने के लिये राज्यों के कृषि निदेशकों, पशु-पालन निदेशकों, राज्यों के दुग्ध आयुक्तों तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के कृषि विस्तार निदेशालय को बताये जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुसंधान तथा लोकप्रिय लेख प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और कृषकों को उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं। संस्थान ने हाल ही मे एक विस्तार प्रभाग स्थापित किया है, जो कृषकों को अनुसधान के परिणाम उपलब्ध करने के लिये सीधा उत्तरदायी होगा।

झांसी में आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य में उच्च अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना

2396 **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री 12 जुलाई, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4557 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी मे आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य में उच्च अध्ययन तथा अनुसधान कार्य करने हेतु केन्द्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी योजना को कार्यरूप देने मे असाधारण विलम्ब के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ख) उक्त सस्थान की स्थापना मे सरकार कितना समय और लेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) किसी अधिकारी की ओर से कोई असाधारण विलम्ब नही हुआ है।

(ख) क्योंकि सस्थान की स्थापना संबंधी कानूनी, वित्तीय तथा अन्य पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है, अतः यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि इसकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में टी० बी० एम० तथा रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालने (लम्बर पक्चर) के मामले

2397. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सफदरजंग तथा दिल्ली के अन्य अस्पतालो मे टी० बी० एम० तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य बीमारियो मे बच्चो की रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से बार-बार पानी निकाला जाता है तथा क्या एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति मे इस प्रकार की बीमारियो का कोई इलाज नही है ,

(ख) क्या रीढ की हड्डी के नीचे से बार बार पानी निकालने के कारण बच्चा सदैव के लिए अपनी आखो से हाथ धो बैठता है अथवा उसका दिमाग बेकार हो जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो जनवरी 1971 से दिसम्बर 1971 तक सफदरजंग अस्पताल, आल इडिया इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइसेज, विलिगडन अस्पताल, तथा कलावती सरन अस्पताल मे कितने बच्चो की रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकाला (लम्बर पक्चर) गया तथा उनमे से कितने बच्चो की मृत्यु अस्पताल मे हुई तथा कितनो की मृत्यु अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल जाने के पश्चात् हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय). (क) जी हा, दिल्ली मे सफदरजंग और अन्य सरकारी अस्पतालो मे टी० बी० एम० रोगियो तथा अन्य अनेक स्थितियों मे निदान और उपचार, दोनो प्रयोजनो के लिए रीढ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकाला जाता है । टी० बी० एम० का इलाज किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि रोगी इलाज के लिये ठीक समय पर आ जाए ।

(ख) जी नही, यह सच नही है कि रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालने के कारण बच्चा सदैव के लिए अपनी आखों की रोशनी को बैठता है और उसका दिमाग शिथिल पड़ जाता है ।

(ग) चूंकि नैदानिक और उपचारात्मक प्रयोजनो के लिए रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालने की प्रक्रिया बहुत आम है, इसीलिये किसी भी अस्पताल मे विशेष रूप से तत्सम्बन्धी आकड़े नही रखे जाते है । अतः जनवरी, 1971 से दिसम्बर, 1971 तक विभिन्न अस्पतालो मे रीढ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालने के मामले से सम्बद्ध आकडे उपलब्ध नही हैं ।

आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के द्वारा टी० बी० एम०, गठिया और एक्जिमा आदि का इलाज

2398. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टी० बी० एम०, गठिया और दौरे पड़ने जैसी बीमारियो को जड से समाप्त करने की क्षमता एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली मे नही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन रोगो के नाम क्या है जिनको जड से समाप्त करने की क्षमता एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली मे नही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक क्वालीफाइड डाक्टरो के द्वारा अस्पतालो मे इन रोगो के इलाज की व्यवस्था करने का है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). 1. टी० बी० एम० एक ऐसा रोग है जोकि यक्ष्मकीय बेसिली (ट्यूबरकुलर बेसिली) के कारण होता है । इसका स्थायी

इलाज यक्ष्मकीय-निरोधी उपचार द्वारा किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि रोगी समय पर इसका उपचार कराने के लिए पहुंच जाय ।

2. गठिया एक चयापचयी विकार (मेटा-बोलिक डिसआर्डर) है जिसमें मूत्राम्ल चया-पचय सम्मिलित हैं तथा पथ्य एवं अन्य उपचार द्वारा इस रोग पर भली प्रकार नियन्त्रण किया जा सकता है ।

3. एक्जिमा कोई रोग नहीं है किन्तु यह चर्म पर दिखाई पड़ने वाला एक आकृतिक रूप (मार्फोलोजी कम्पलैक्स) है जोकि निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कारणों से हो सकता है :

(क) संक्रमण

(ख) फफूंद सक्रमण

(ग) स्बोर्हिक डर्माटाइटिस

(घ) ऐलर्जी

ऐलर्जी भी जिसके कारण एक्जिमा होता है, निम्नलिखित विभिन्न प्रकार की हो सकती हैं :—

(क) कन्टेक्ट ऐलर्जी डर्माटाइटिस

(ख) ड्रग डर्माटाइटिस

(ग) एटोपिक डर्माटाइटिस

सभी उपरोक्त कारणों में से, केवल एटोपिक ऐलर्जी का जो पैतृक देन होती है, एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा द्वारा इलाज किया जाना कठिन है किन्तु इसका नियन्त्रण किया जा सकता है । एक्जिमा की उपयुक्त शेष किस्मों का एलो-पैथिक उपचार द्वारा इलाज किया जा सकता है ।

4. हिस्टीरिया विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक कारणों से हो सकता है और मनश्चिकित्सक अधिकांश मामलों में इसका इलाज करने में असमर्थ हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने अभी तक होम्यो-पैथिक अस्पताल चालू नहीं किये हैं । तथापि होम्योपैथिक तथा आयुर्वेदिक संस्थानों में काम कर रहे आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक पद्धति के अर्हता प्राप्त चिकित्सकों के माध्यम से टी० बी० एम०, गठिया, एक्जिमा और हिस्टी-रिया जैसे रोगों के उपचार की सुविधा उपलब्ध है ।

वारसली गज, बिहार की मोहिनी शूगर मिल्स को पुन: खोलना

2399. **श्री सुख देव प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के गया जिले में वारसली गज स्थित मोहनी शूगर मिल्स के बन्द हो जाने से इस क्षेत्र के किसानों की आर्थिक दशा दयनीय होती जा रही है क्योंकि गन्ना ही इस क्षेत्र की एकमात्र नकदी फसल थी ;

(ख) क्या गया जिला औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार इस मिल को चालू करने का विचार रखती है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) मोहनी चीनी मिल, वारसलीगज 1967-68 से कार्य नही कर रही है और उस क्षेत्र में पैदा हुए गन्ने का मुख्यत: गुड़ और खण्डसारी बनाने के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है । इस चीनी मिल के बन्द होने से इस क्षेत्र के गन्ना उत्पादक कुछ हद तक प्रभावित हुए है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने इस मिल को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था लेकिन सहकारी मिलों की

लगातार दुर्बल आर्थिक स्थिति की दृष्टि से, वे इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्यवाही न कर सके थे।

Setting up of Urdu University in U.P.

2400. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had agreed to the setting up of an Urdu University on the pattern of Banaras Sanskrit University in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether an outline of the proposed University was sent to the State Government ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The question of establishing an Urdu University in Uttar Pradesh is under the examination of the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is concerned in the matter. No proposals have been sent by the Central Government to the State Government in this regard.

Allotment of Quarters to Personal Staff of Ministers

2401. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of quarters have been allotted out-of-turn to Personal staff of Ministers in the Class to which they are entitled ;

(b) the number of such allottees who have ceased to be on the Personal staff of Ministers ; and

(c) the reasons for such preferential treatment in view of the backlog in the matter of allotments in one's own class ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) So far, 243 residential units in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi have been allotted on an *ad hoc* basis to the personal staff of Ministers. Out of these, 241 have been given in the appropriate types and the remaining 2 in the next below type.

(b) No such data are available in the Directorate of Estates.

(c) The reason for ad hoc allotment to personal staff of Ministers of quarters of their own classes is that they are required to work at odd hours at the offices and residences of Ministers.

Allotment of Quarters to Government Servants in their own class

2402. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Government servants whose date of priority falls as far back as 31st December, 1944 and earlier have not been allotted quarters in their own Class particularly in Type IV, if so, their number and the time by which they are expected to get an allotment in their own turn ;

(b) whether persons in this Class have suffered most and whether there is any chance for them to get accommodation of their own Class before they retire ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve their position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) ; (a) The dates of priority covered in different types in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi, as on 4th April, 1972, are as under :—

Type	Date of priority covered
I	14.1.1955
II	3.3.1947
III	28.8.1946
IV	11.5.1943
V	22.5.1950
VI	9.7.1960
VII	19.9.1962
VIII	30.9.1962

702 employees entitled to type IV with priority dates ranging from 11.5.1943 to 31.12.1944 are still awaiting allotments. It cannot be stated when they will be provided with accommodation. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the construction of 2,066 residential units in type IV in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi has been sanctioned.

(b) As compared to the percentage of satisfaction in type II (26.02%) and type III (48.65%), the percentage of satisfaction in type IV is much better (64.54%).

(c) To meet the needs for residential accommodation of their employees, Government have a continuing programme of construction depending upon the availability of funds, building materials, land and technical capacity.

Setting up of New University in Tripura and Cachar Zone

2403. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start a new University in Tripura and Cachar Zone of Assam ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : There is no proposal to set up a University in Tripura. It has, however, been decided in principle to set up a Central University at Shillong primarily for the Hill areas of North Eastern Region.

Setting up of a Medical College in Tripura

2404. SHRI BIREN DUTTA ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish a Medical College in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : No. There is no proposal to set up a medical college in Tripura.

संसद सदस्यों के नौकर-घरों में नालियों में सुधार

2405. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली स्थित संसद् सदस्यों के नौकर-घरों में जो नये किचन बनाए गए हैं उनमें नीचे के क्वार्टरों की नालियों में कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया है जिससे पानी क्वार्टरों के अन्दर तक भर जाता है तथा इनमें लोहे की जालियां भी नहीं है ; और

(ख) नालियों की स्थिति सुधारने के विचार से सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं । खुली नालियों के ऊपर लोहे की जालियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) नालियों की समय समय पर सफाई की जा रही है ।

संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में पंखों का लगाया जाना

2406. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों की ओर से काफी समय से यह मांग की जा रही है कि उनके सर्वेन्ट क्वाटरों में पंखे लगाये जायें ;

(ख) क्या इन क्वार्टरों मे पंखों के लिये प्वाइंट लगवा दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पंखे कब तक लगा दिये जाने की आशा है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में केवल पंखों के प्वाइंटों तथा पंखों के क्लैम्पों की व्यवस्था की गई है । दखलकार, यदि वे चाहें, अपने लिये पंखों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं । इसलिये सरकार द्वारा इनमें पंखे लगाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

'No Objection Certificates' to Sectional Officers in C. P. W. D. for Registration with Employment Exchanges

2407. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1010 dated the 3rd August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether some Superintending Engineers have issued 'No-objection Certificates' even to temporary Sectional Officers since the Employment Exchanges were insisting for the same, while a few did not do so on the ground of the instructions issued by the Home Ministry.

(b) whether various Superintending Engineers are not issuing 'No-objection Certificates' to quasi-permanent and peramanent employees of the C. P. W. D. as per latest instructions of the Home Ministry ; and

(c) the number of applications received from quasi-permanent and permanent Junior Engineers requesting 'No objection Certificates' and the number of them issued and pending with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, temporary employees are not required to obtain 'No objection Certificates' for registering themselves with the Employment Exchanges. Even so, such certificates are issued to temporary Junior Engineers who specifically ask for the same.

(b) No Sir. 'No objection Certificates' are issued to quasi-permanent and permanent employees provided they fulfil the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The information is as under :-

No. of applications received	No. of No objecttion cirtificates issued	No of application pending	Reasons for Pending applications
43	40	3	Of the three applications, two did not satisfy the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the issue of such certificates and in regard to the third case, certain information has been called for from the applicant which is still awaited.

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के सामने प्रदर्शन

2408. **श्री वाई० एस० महाजन :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने 23 मार्च, 1972 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या थीं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृतिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) 23 मार्च, 1972 को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के लगभग 250 विद्यार्थियो ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के समीप प्रदर्शन किया।

(ख) उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन में, उनकी संक्षिप्त मांगें निम्नलिखित है :-

(i) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक तथा आवासीय स्वरूप और स्वायत्तता को पुनस्थापित किये जाने के लिए संसद में विधेयक का पेश किया जाना, और

(ii) विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार करने हेतु श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद द्वारा नियुक्त आठ-सदस्यीय उप-समिति की सिफारिशों के प्रति पूर्ण न्याय ।

(ग) सामान्यत: गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर तथा सभी संगत पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक विधेयक पेश करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ।

Report of the Commission to study Working of Sugar Industry

2409. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the report of the Commission appointed to study the working of sugar industry will be submitted ;

(b) whether some interim report has been submitted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what are the salient points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission is required to submit its report by the 31st August, 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan Advanced to States by Housing and Urban Development Corporation

2410. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has advanced loans to some of the States ;

(b) the names of the States and the amounts allotted to them ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include the remaining States also in the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Financial assistance is not restricted to any particular State. It is available to all States on the basis of housing schemes received and sanctioned by the Housing and

Urban Development Corporation after proper scrutiny.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/ State Housing Board	Loans sanctioned by HUDCO (as on 14.3.72) (in the lakhs of Rs.)	Rate of interest
1.	Gujarat Housing Board	250	7½%
2.	Maharashtra Housing Board	695	6½%
3.	Kerala Housing Board	75	7½%
4.	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	238	7½%
		625	6½%
5.	Delhi Development Authority	300	6½%
6.	Uttar Pradesh	704	7½%
		103	6½%
7.	Rajasthan	228	7½%
		105	6½%
8.	Haryana	24	6½%
9.	Punjab	100	7½%
10.	Madhya Pradesh	39	7½%

Note: Schemes covering an expenditure of more than 25% of a social nature such as sum clearance/housing for weaker sections are financed at a subsidised rate of interest of 6¾% with ¼% rebate for prompt payments. All other schemes are financed at the normal rate of interest (presently being 8% less ½% rebate for prompt payments).

Conference of Social Scientists on Family Planning Programme at New Delhi

2411. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a recent Conference of Social Scientists at New Delhi, it was generally agreed that Family Planning Programme was not as successful as it should have been and if so, the reasons cited by them ; and

(b) whether any modifications in the present programme are contemplated in view of the observations made by the Social Scientists and if so, the salient features of such a new programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A brief summary of the discussion, as reported by the Repporteur of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in the library. See* No. LT–1702/72]

(b) The observations made at the Seminar, which concluded on March 26, 1972 are being examined.

Division of Sapru House Library

2412. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of books, documents, periodicals and press clippings in the Joint Library at Sapru House, New Delhi and the basis on which these are going to be divided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) : The information as furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University is as follows :

(a)	Books	 1,44,614
(b)	Documents	 1,38,000
(c)	Periodicals currently received	 1,994
(d)	Press clippings	 8,60,000

The basis on which the library is going to be divided is still under discussion between authorities of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Memorandum from the Employees of Agro-Industries Corporations, Kerala

2413. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum about their grievances ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation related to the demands on Bonus, promotion avenues, House rent allowance and some other matters. As the issues rasied were purely of an administrative nature and were therefore the sole concern of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd,, that Corporation was requested to look into these and inform this Ministry of action taken. They have informed that most of these issues have since been settled and no major issue is now pending settlement.

Import of Foodgrains during current year

2414. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains proposed to be imported during current year; and

(b) the estimate of foreign exchange required for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to import foodgrains except that during the year 1972 about 3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are likely to be received by way imports as a part of the commitment made in the previous year.

(b) Since these imports would relate to earlier commitments made, involving rupees payment, and imports by way of gifts, the estimated foreign exchange requirement is not likely to exceed Rs. 10 crores.

Central Assistance to Quilon, Kerala for crash programme for Rural Employment

2415. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned under the crash programme to remove rural unemployment for the District of Quilon in Kerala State ;

(b) amount actually spent so far ; and

(c) the total number of persons benefited under that Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Rs. 19.58 Lakhs during 1971-72.

(b) Rs. 19.58 Lakhs.

(c) As the labourers benefited by the Scheme are employed for varying periods on different works, it is more appropriate to go by the number of mandays of employment generated rather than by the simple number of persons employed. The Employment provided reported by the State is 2.70 lakh mandays upto the end of February, 1972.

Building Grant to Kamala Nehru Smarka Samoohiya Vikasana Samajan

2416. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from "Sree Kamala Nehru Smarka Samoohiya Vikasana-Samajan" Quilon in Kerala State for their building grant ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount Spent on National Highways in Kerala

2417. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount spent on National Highways in the State of Kerala during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The required information is given below :

	N. H. (Original) Works	N. H. maintenance	Total
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1970-71	97.81	35.41	133.22
1971-72 (Final allotments)	135.75	25.04	160.79

The budget provision during 1971-72 for N. H. (Original) works was Rs. 160.05 lakhs, but the final allotments were restricted to actual requirements.

Post of Technical Assistant in all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

2418. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two posts of Technical Assistant reserved one each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, interview for which were held on the 14th and 16th May, 1969 in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, are still lying vacant ; and

(b) if so, the measures the Authorities in the above Institute have taken to secure candidates belonging to these communities for appointment to the above two posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING) (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken by the Institute authorities to invite fresh applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for filling the posts.

Remission of Fertiliser and Flood Loans granted to Cultivators of State of West Bengal

2419. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a decision taken by the newly installed Government of West Bengal for remission of about Rs. 9 crores of arrears of agricultural loans to the cultivators of the State, which suffered successive floods in different areas during the last five years ,

(b) if so, whether these loans include loans like fertilizer loan given by the Central Government ;

(c) if so, the amount of the Central loans included in the proposed remission of agricultural loans by the West Bengal Government ; and

(d) if not, whether the Central Government will also take similar decision for remission of fertilizer and other flood loans given to the cultivators of the State which suffered three floods during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The State Government have reported that they have sanctioned remission of recovery and group loans which were advanced by the State Government to the agriculturists up to 31-3-71 under Agriculturists Loans Act 1884, but could not be recovered even though they were overdue for repayment. This, it is reported, has been done (i) in view of the prevailing economic distress ; and (ii) to enable the agriculturists to avail of the benefit of liberalised loan procedure of the Banks and other credit institutions which they were unable to avail of during the pendency of

group loans. The total amount of outstanding group loans as on 31-3-71 has been reported to be Rs. 8.90 crores (approximate). Remission in individual cases will be granted by the District Officers and Divisional Commissioners upto the limits they are empowered to grant remission. The Board of Revenue is authorised to grant remission of loans in other cases.

(b) The fertiliser loan given to the State by the Central Government is not distributed by the State Government under the Act cited under (a) above and as such does not come under the purview of the order issued by the State Government for remission of group loans.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Loans for the various flood relief measures undertaken by the State Government are provided by the Union Government only to the State Government concerned under specific terms of repayment and not direct to the cultivators. The question of remission of fertiliser and other loans by the Central Government, therefore, does not arise.

Huge Deposits of Phosphate on the Beach of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and its use for Agricultural Production

2420. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge deposits of phosphate sands worth several crores of rupees are lying waste on the beaches of Laccadives and Minicoy Islands ;

(b) whether the Government have received a report about the use of this in increasing agricultural production by Indian Agricultural Research Institute ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take to make use of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, There are deposits of phosphate on the beaches of Laccadive, Minicoy and related group of Islands off the coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. This material is of guano origin, fine sand like grain in size and contains about 12-16% P_2O_5, most of which is citrate soluble i. e. plant available. The estimated deposit is of the order of a few million tonnes. The P_2O_5 content being low, it cannot be used in industry for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizer.

(b) Experiments conducted at the I. A. R. I. with this material have shown that this low phosphate material is very good for crop production especially in acid soils. This material needs no processing or grinding for direct use as fertilizer. It is loose and there is no mining problem.

(c) The proposals for augmenting the availability of phosphatic fertilizers through the mobilisation of Indian sources and wastes including the proposal to make use of the huge deposit of phosphate on the beaches of Laccadives, Minicoy and related groups of Islands have been submitted by the Director, I. A. R. I. to a panel of the National Commission Scientific and Technology. Further action will depend on the recommendation of that panel.

Opening of D. M. S. Booths in Manohar park and other Localities of Delhi

2421. SHRI G. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no D. M. S. Milk booths in Monohar Park, Madan Park, Chhunna Mal Park, Ashoka Park, and Jaidev Park, Delhi-35 :

(b) whether there are about 20,000 people living in those colonies and they are facing great difficulty for obtaining milk ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Although there are no D. M. S. Milk booths in these areas, there

are 4 morning and 4 afternoon depots in the neighbourhood areas at a distance between 2 furlongs to 1 mile.

(b) The exact number of persons living in the area is not known. However, in a survey conducted by Delhi Milk Scheme, it was found that there are very few token holders in the area. These token holders are collecting their milk from the neighbouring depots as mentioned above.

(c) One or two milk booths may be set up in the area in the next phase of expansion programme of Delhi Milk Scheme, depending upon the requirements of the token holders of the area.

गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टिटेनस रोग का प्रकोप

2422. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में टिटेनस की बीमारी महामारी के रूप में फैली हुई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से व्यक्ति मर चुके है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) गोरखपुर जिले में धिनुस्तम्भ (टिटेनस) के महामारी के रूप में फैलने की सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, फरवरी-मार्च 1972 के दौरान जिला अस्पताल, गोरखपुर में धनुस्तम्भ से 11 मौतें हुई बताई गई हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Request from Tamilnadu Minister for Improvement of Bus Service in Metropolitan Cities

2423. SHRI S. D. SOMASUDARAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Minister for Transport has urged the Centre to come forward with aid to improve bus services in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, the gist of the request made; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Central Government to augment the bus service with amenities in these cities.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No such request has been received by Government from the Tamil Nadu for Transport.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY USA AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matters of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> The reported launching of massive air and naval operations and threat of use of nuclear weapons by USA against North Vietnam.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFEAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, The Government of India feel gravely concerned over the recent turn of events in Vietnam. Till the end of last year, the two sides were engaged in conducting negotiations at Paris and there was hope that a peaceful settlement would be arrived at.

President Nixon's 8-point proposal put forward in 1971 was an advance over the

earlier U. S. position. However, at the end of December, 1971, the American side resumed bombing raids over Vietnam. On 1st February, 1972, in reply to President Nixon's 8-point proposal, PRG gave two elaborations which, we thought, were constructive in nature and could have helped in seeking further avenues of a peaceful settlement. However, there was no positive response from the American side. On 23rd March, 1972, the American side decided not to participate in the Paris peace talks, and the U.S A. intensified the bombing raids on the ground that they apprehended an attack. This was followed by a large scale offensive by the Vietcong forces South of DMZ. Since the first week of April, intensity of U.S. bombings from land bases and aircraft carries has again been increased.

Government of India have always opposed these bombing raids and they hope that these bombings will stop immediately, all foreign forces withdrawn from the Vietnamese soil and the people of Vietnam left free to decide their own future.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE : I am really sorry that even after what has happened in Vietnam after this narked aggression by the US imperialists, the hon. Minister has only said :—

> "Government of India have always opposed these bombing raids and they hope that these bombings will stop immediately".

It is wishful thinking. We expect that the biggest imperialists of the world and President Nixon who today, if I may be excused, is the biggest criminal of the world, would stop the bombings !

In his statement the hon. Minister has said :—

> "President Nixon's 8-point proposal put forward in 1971 was an advance over the earlier U.S. position."

The Government of Vietnam, for whom this 8-point proposal was made, said that it was a trap to evade the main issue and to divert world opinion or attention from the summit. The US Government backed out of it and started bombing.

I am sure, the hon. Minister has read the report given out in newspapers, specially the revelations made by Mr. Jack Anderson, that the USA may use nuclear weapons in Vietnam and President Nixon is prepared to use nuclear weapons against them. The Seventh Fleet is already there and today the Seventh Fleet has been doubled. Two squadrons and and marine phantom jets have been flown in from Japan. It has been acknowledged even by the US agency that there are now at least four aircraft carriers with about 311 planes and nine cruisers and destroyers are participating in the bombardment on both sides of the demilitarized zone. But the people of Vietcong are not going to be removed because, though these US imperialists with all their ability could land on the moon but not in Vietnam, I am sure, they will not be able to do it.

The UN Secretary-General has also said in a press conference that he was ready to exercise his good offices if all the parties concerned agreed to it. In this connection I would express my dissatisfaction over the lukewarm and pro-American attitude of the UN Secretary-General. We know, the UN never came to the rescue of the people of Vietnam.

It has been acknoledged by our Government that on February 1, 1972, in reply to President Nixon's 8-point proposal, the Provisional Revolutionary Government gave two elaborations which, according to Government, were constructive in nature. We have given full recognition to Vietnam. I was expecting that the Government of India, which is also the Chairman of the International Control Commission, would at least condemn this naked aggression by the US imperialists on the people of Vietnam. But the statement only says :—

> "Government of India have always opposed these bombing raids and they hope that these bombings will stop immediately, all foreign forces withdrawn from the Vietnamese soil and the people of Vietnam left free to decide their own future."

We say that these people should be left free to decide their own future. But what positive help would we like to give them ? What positive steps have been taken to mobilise world opinion against the American

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

imperialists and the biggest criminal of the world today, President Nixon?

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has conveniently forgotten the US attitude against us during the 14-day war, and against the people of Bangla Desh. I still remember that they brought the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. But they had to go back. When the people of Vietnam, every boy and girl whether seven-year old or eight-year old, who are fighting them day in and day out and are dying in thousands—they are prepared to fight it out—what concrete steps would Government like to take to help them in this matter?

Then, there is the reported threat by the US Administration to use nuclear weapons to protect US troops. May I know the reaction of the Government to that?

It is reported that US marines have landed and B-52 bombers are, for the first time, bombing North Vietnamese territory. Is this not a blatant reversal of U. S's hypocritical declaration that U. S. is gradually pulling out from Vietnam?

We should never believe the words of President Nixon or his allies. We know thousands of students, thousands of citizens, in U. S. A. are against this war. The day is fast approaching when they will pull him out from the chair he occupies. I congratulate those young boys and girls of America who are showing their resentment against it.

My first question is: What is the reaction of the Government of India to this nuclear threat? My second question is: Why does not the Government of India withdraw recognition from puppet Saigon Government? What is this Saigon Government? It is a puppet Government of America. It is a Government of boot-lickers of American imperialists. It is a puppet Government pathetically dependent on U. S. arms for its survival. What they did to our Embassy there is known to us. They burnt our National Flag. They have recognised a puppet Government whose wire-strings are pulled by President Nixon and the Agency of killers who want to eliminate progressive human race from the world. So, its recognition should be withdrawn.

Why is the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam not being recognised? It should be recognised. Madame Binh came here and she explained, and we know, that this is the Government which commands the confidence of the people. Our Prime Minister stood by the liberation struggle in Bangladesh which we all hail and for which her image has gone up not only in the country but in the world. She claimed in this House that whenever the people are in trouble, when all those dictators want to oppress a particular race, she stands by the people. Will the Prime Minister who holds a banner of democracy flying do something in this case also? What is her reaction to this I want to know.

President Nixon has been emboldened after his visit to China and the secret talks between Mao-Chou and Mr. Nixon have strengthened their hands. But today Mr. Nixon should not forget that half the world led by socialist forces and the Soviet Union are with the bleeding humanity in Vietnam.

I would like to know what the Government of India is going to do positively about it. If you are doing nothing, this may happen to you. These Americans will not leave you. I can say this much that they want to ruin the entire world. Vietnam is not going to lose. We are going to lose something if we do not help and save humanity from the sufferings and if we do not condemn the biggest criminal of the century, President Nixon.

I want to have clear answers to my questions from the Government. I may inform the House that if you are not going to take action, the people of India who supported the liberation movement in Bangladesh, who gave unconditional support to the Prime Minister, and who supported the liberation movement in Laos, Cambodia and other places, will give support to the people of Vietnam. There are people in this country, not in thousands but in lakhs, who will support and give their moral, financial and other support to the people of Vietnam to prove the sinister plan of President Nixon.

Tomorrow, there is going to be a demonstration against the misbehaviour and the sinister plan of President Nixon, against all

this bombardment, by the Communist party and other friends. I am sure Government will take a note of this not only here but everywhere. If Government does not react, the people are bound to react in this country.

I would like to have replies to all these questions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will try to reported the speech part of the hon. Member from the questions and I will confine myself to answering questions that he has put to me.

The first question that he put was the reported possible use of nuclear weapons by the United States in Vietnam. I had expressed my grave concern about such a possibility and I had said that we were totally opposed to any such action as this would introduce a dangerous element in the situation. I am very glad to notice an official statement made by the official spokesman in Washington to the effect that there is no proposal....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They speak lies.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH :....to use nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

The second question that he asked was whether we are prepared to withdraw recognition of the South Vietnamese Government which is functioning from Saigon....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Functioning ! (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If they were not to function, they would not be there. You may not like them, but they are there.

I would say that we have given them *de facto* recognition, and we have got a Consul-General in Saigon. And we have, as you know, already upgraded our level of representation in Hanoi to the status of an Embassy. At the present moment we have no intention to change the level of representation in Saigon. We are not, at the moment, raising its level, nor are we withdrawing our Consul-General from Saigon....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : You wait till they run away from Saigon.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : When they are no longer in Saigon, You cannot recognise them. (*Interruption*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; You can follow them. (*Interrupiion*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They will be followed by others, not by me.

About recognition of PRG, I have already said that we have a Consul-General in Saigon and we cannot at the same time recognise PRG. At the present moment, according to our assessment, PRG does not qualify, according to international standards, for recognition. (*Interruption*) We are not, therefore, taking that step. We are in touch with the Government of PRG and the leaders and sometime back we had the honour of welcoming here Madam Binh....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whose representative was she when you invited her ? She came as your guest. Whom was she representing ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : She was representing PRG. In that capacity we welcomed her here. There is no contradiction. I do not know why should there be such a rather heated quostion..(*Interruption*) We can welcome members of Government whom we do not formally recognise. There is no difficulty at all.

Then the hon. Member says that the people of India also want to demonstrate that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No. My question was this. What concrete steps are being taken by Government, apart from the statement, to help them and to stop bombings ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This statement itself is mobilising world opinion. The intervention of the hon. Member and my clear statement that a big country like India is opposed to this bombing and that we are firmly of the opinion that the bombing should stop is, in itself, a very powerful factor in mobilising the world opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : What he means is that

[Mr. Speaker]
he will join the demonstration with them tomorrow.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The hon Minister said that the foreign army should go out of Vietnam. Which foreign army ? It should be named.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I hope he knows there are foreign armies there, besides the Americans, —American allies like South Korea and several others and, we are strongly in favour of the movement out of Vietnam of all these foreign forces. This is quite clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All non-Vietnamese foreign forces.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I thought the Vietnamese forces are not foreign forces there.... (*Interruptions*).

So, if the hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party want to stage a demonstration, I would appeal to them.... (*Interruptions*) and to others that they should do it peacefully.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum) : The hon. Minister has said that the spokesman of the White House, whatever it was....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna Menon, please don't violate the House procedure.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON : This is a very importat matter. The Government should make a statement regarding nuclear bombs. Some spokesman said that no options are closed and, of course, all options are open. That means all options are open for a country which has got such a vast and numerous kinds of weapons. What I want to say is that this Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very senior Member. There is a set procedure for this.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON : Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked a question. I can also ask a question.... (*Interruptions*) I am not a Party man.

MR SPEAKER : I have to be a little more strict to him also in future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is not a question, it is an interrupption.

AN HON. MEMBER : The hon. Member is just helping the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You think the interruptions are quite justified ?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON : That is how the Parliament functions.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : The External Affairs Minister just now said that the Washington Administration has categorically stated that they are not going to use nuclear bombs. But, they have got the dubious distinction of saying 'Yes' for 'No' and 'No' for 'Yes'. We have had that sad experience when the Bangla Desh Liberation Movement was going on.

Sir, the long and sordid tragedy and the struggle of the people of Vietnam in their struggle to liberate themselves from the foreign oppression evokes the sympathy and admiration of the entire humanity. Such an unscrupulous power as the USA, using all its war potential and striking forces in Vietnam, was not able to suppress the liberation struggle and the patriotism and the struggle of the people ...(*Interruptions*). It clearly shows that the Saigon Government has no backing of the people. It is only propped up by the United States ....(*Interruptions*) The same unscrupulous gun-boat diplomacy was used by Nixon when he threatened to send the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal and it only evoked the ridicule of the entire country when our Prime Minister pooh-poohed that idea and he has become a sort of a world buffoon. The same tactics he is going to adopt in Vietnam.

I would like to know from the Foreign Minister one thing. We have certain obligations and responsibilities to perform. Our country is the Chairman of the International Control Commission. That is No. 1.

No. 2. Under the able leadership of our Prime Minister we have every time championed the cause and gone to the rescue of the oppressed and suppressed people in whichever part of the world the liberation movement is going on. We have that distinction of coming to the aid of the people of Bangla Desh and were responsible in helping them to liberating themselves. The same situation is prevailing in Vietnam to day and I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether, as Chairman of the Control Commission, as an important member of the Security Council, he can raise this issue in the Security Council and see that world opinion is mobilised, not only unofficially, but officially, in favour of the heroic struggle by the people of Vietnam, to see that these modern tyrants are driven out from that country, and to allow those people to have their own Government in whatever manner they would like to choose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Very good question.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Better than Banerjee's !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is from your party, not from communist party !

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Not only my party, but a very important leader of our party and so you should not arrogate to yourself all the credit.

The hon. Member has made some important observations but he has not formulated any questions precisely. But still I tried to follow very carefully what he said and I would try to make comments on some points which I think require some explanation. He has expressed his concern about the likelihood or likely use of nuclear weapons by the Americans in Vietnam. I have already declared in Parliament, in the other House, and I would like to repeat it here, that we regard such a possibility as a very dangerous element in a situation like this, and we are totally opposed to it, and if such a situation develops, we will mobilise the entire world opinion against it. There should, however, be some relief from the fact that an official spokesman has already made a statement that the USA Government have no intention to use nuclear weapons. To that extent we should create an atmosphere where the world opinion, including the opinion, unanimous, I presume, of this Parliament, should be taken into consideration by the USA Government if in any corner of their mind they are still harbouring such an idea, they should abandon it permanently in accordance with what their own spokesmen have stated. That should be our objective.

The hon. Member has referred to the movement of the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. We have already expressed our relations. In fact, our non-expression of reactions is itself a powerful factor in creating a situation where the Seventh Fleet quickly withdrew. The hon. Member said the Americans might repeat the same thing in Vietnam. I would be very happy if they withdraw, I would like this development if that is the intention of the hon. Member's question.

As Chairman of the International Control Commission, we have no doubt our responsibility, but I have no hesitation in saying that the subsequent events of open war-fare and an open military situation, has created a situation where the International Control Commission at the moment is not discharging any function whatsoever.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Is it dormant ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is dormant —it is a good expression, but not of our own choice, but the situation is such in which it is not able to discharge its functions.

Then, a suggestion was made saying, we might raise it in the Security Council. I hope the hon. Member knows that historically this matter has never been before the Security Council, and, in fact, this has never been before the U. N. No doubt, in the General Assembly, the representatives of various countries do make their contribution and do give their evaluation of the Viet Nam situation, and to that extent, the United Nations has been a forum where represenntives of countries have expressed their viewpoint and that itself has an effect upon the US thinking....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This is a very blatant invasion of Viet Nam by the United States Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : ...or the thinking of the policy makers of the United States. We ourselves have stated our position on Viet Nam very clearly in the United Nations, but the UN Security Council has not been seized of the Viet Nam question for various reasons including historical. The International Control Commission was created by the Geneva Conference and not by the United Nations...

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: But they are not exclusive of each other.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think that even my colleague ever raised it formally before the United Nations.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: There was no threat of an atom bomb at that time. He has raised it as much as I did.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In these circumstances, our support formally to the position that bombing should stop and the foreign forces should withdraw and the people of Viet Nam should decide their own future has been expressed in unmistakable and clear terms in all forums, and we should continue to do that. This will certainly mobilise the freedom loving people of the world, and this will put the necessary pressure upon the Americans to abandon their present policy.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : In the statement made by the hon. Minister and the explanation given by him, there are certain points which we can appreciate. But I do not understand the point raised by the hon. Minister when he said that the United States Government had denied their intentions to use nuclear weapons on Viet Nam. Has it not been our experience in the past while giving arms aid to Pakistan, the United States had denied that they were giving arms aid, and yet later on it was found that they were giving arms aid? When the Seventh Fleet was sent, as we said, with the express intention of interfering in the affairs of this sub-continent, to the Bay of Bengal, again, the United States denied their intention by saying that it was sent to rescue 15 Americans stranded in Dacca. The other day the hon. Minister was also saying that he was going by certain denials by the United States with regard to the inhuman treatment to India students in USA. This is rather unfortunate. Government should take an objective view of the denials, from their own experiences in the past. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether we have looked at this escalation of war in the context of the new situation which has been created after the Peking-Washington talks and the secret understanding or dealings which took place at the cost of countries and at the cost of people. I think there is a relevance because after those talks, the United States Government had adopted a policy of escalation not only there but all over the world and all round the globe. You can see what is happening in the Arab world where they tried to purchase the King of Jordan, and they have set their military bases in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean. They have made it very clear that the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean will be a reality. There was a talk between the Ceylon Prime Minister and the captain of the Seventh Fleet on the question of the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean.

Again, it was after the talks in Peking that the Vietnam talks in Paris were unilaterally suspended by the US. This was followed by the resumption of bombing in Vietnam. Do Government understand the implications of this? Do Government look at it with that seriousness? I do not see anything in the statement indicating this. Tomorrow in the war in Vietnam the Americans might use nuclear weapons. If they succeed with their electronic and automated warfare, tomorrow it will not end in Vietnam. We will all be Victims of that sort of US imperialist aggression. I do not know whether Government realise that.

On the question of recognition of the PRG, the Government position was made clear that they are ready to make certain contacts with the PRG. When Madame Binh, Foreign Minister of the PRG, came to India, she did not come as a tourist. She was the guest of the Government of India and the Minister of External Affairs. The Minister mentioned just now that they are developing contacts. What are the further contacts they are developing, particularly with the PRG in this crucial situation, and what are the forms of those contacts? I do not understand when the Minister reiterates that the PRG does not satisfy international law on the question of recognition. The same question was posed by the imperialists and their friends when we

recognised Bangla Desh. When we recognised Bangla Desh, it was argued on behalf of the imperialist circles in the western world that that Government could not be recognised and the reality of Pakistan as it then was should be accepted. Today the reality in South Vietnam is something like that. There is a puppet Government. I do not know why our Foreign Minister should defend that puppet Government and its existence in Saigon. It is merely existing: it does not have any control of territory, it does not have any control over the people. The existence of that Government is merely because of the fact that there are lakhs of US soldiers with their Terrible weapons and nuclear bombs. Should we accept that shameful existence of the South Vietnamese Government? Keeping high the traditions of the Indian National movement and the policy lately pursued by the Government of India, I believe this is the opportune time to recognise the PRG and give a slap in the face of US imperialism. What is Government's thinking on all these problems?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Government's thinking on all these points has already been stated.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Not very clearly.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is quite clear: he may not fully agree with it.

The first question he asked was more or less like this that we should not take at its face value the US spokesman's statement that there is no intention on the side of the US to use nuclear weapons. I am not asking any one to take seriously or non-seriously; I have stated a fact and added that we should continue to voice our opposition to the use of nuclear weapons so that this statement made by the US spokesman becomes their policy and a situation is created where they do not use nuclear weapons. I have nothing more to add to it.

The second group of questions in which the hon. Member asked whether we have taken note of the fact of several actions initiated by the US Government or their friends in different parts of the world after President Nixon's visit to Peking, my reply is simple. We are carefully noting all these events and will certainly take appropriate action to safeguard our own interest in this respect.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The implications of the Nixon-Chou Enlai discussions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Meetings were held between President Nixon and Prime Minister Chou En-lai and several other Chinese leaders.

As for recognition of the PRG, I have already made my statement. After Madame Binh's visit here, there was a further exchanges of views in Lusaka where we helped the PRG to be admitted as Observers to the Conference of non-aligned countries. The PRG have a contingent in Paris which is participating in the peace talks and we have been in touch with that contingent also. In addition, there are several other capitals in which our ambassadors and representatives keep in touch with representatives of the PRG.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): The External Affairs Minister has ably stated the Government's stand. I would like to know what is the assessment of Government regarding escalation of the war in Vietnam. Because it is not only, a question of the US going to use nuclear weapons; large-scale damages have already been done, as has been revealed by a study of Cornell University which reveals that 6.3 million tonnes of bombs were dropped between 1965 and 1971 in Indo-China, which is more than double the bombs dropped during the second world war and the Korean war put together by the Allied Powers.

Secondly, there is a report that the strength of the Seventh Fleet has been doubled and the Air Commander, General John D. Lavelle has been replaced by General John W. Vogt—I hope he is not a new Tikka Khan—probably because it was considered that the former commander would not be able to bombard Vietnam more ruthlessly.

Then again, various types of experiments have been done by the American administration not only in terms of warfare but also regarding destruction of land, vegetation, agriculture and so on and so forth as also jungle defoliation tactics. There is a danger of the US increasing its "Automated Warfare" where machine is going to replace manpower in order to reduce the effect on American public opinion and also to reduce the cost of war. What is Government's reaction to this?

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

Then there is a handbook brought out by the Project Air War and Indo China Resources Centre (March 1972) which says :

> "The Nixon administration has turned to a new form of war in which machines do most of the killings unknown to the American people".

This is kept so secret that even the American public is not aware of it.

Does the Government think that this large-scale escalation in the American war effort in Vietnam is the result of a tacit understanding between the US and China arrived at during the sojourn of the American President to Peking recently ?

Then, does the Government see any possibility of having a solution to the Vietnam problem through the existing international forums and, if not, will the Government consider convening of an Asian Relations Conference such as was convened on Indonesia by the Interim Government of the country. And as a first step towards it, will the Government consider reviving the Colombo-Power type diplomacy to arouse world public opinion on the question of Vietnam ?

13 hrs.

Finally, will the Government consider assisting non-official agencies for convening a world conference on the question of Vietnam to arouse world conscience ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our reaction to the war situation escalating in Vietnam has stated in clear terms. We regard this as a very disconcerting development, and it is for this reason that we have expressed our strong opposition to continued bombing. Our assessment of the destruction resulting from the large-scale bombing is more or less the same as what the hon. Member said, and our concern has increased when we hear reports about the use of various types or armaments and bombs with great destructive capacity and weapons which result in defoliation and several other deadly weapons that are used which have inflicted untold misery upon the people of Vietnam who are struggling for their freedom. Any use of more sophisticated weaponry, more destructive weaponry has an element of automation, will increase the suffering of the people of Vietnam further, and we have every sympathy for these unfortunate people who have been for decades fighting heroically for their freedom and liberation.

Whether this escalation has got any connection with the talks in Paking between President Nixon and the Chinese leaders, I cannot say ; it is a sort of assessment that is going on in all the capitals, and I cannot contribute anything concrete on this aspect.

I have already indicated the paralysis from which the international community is suffring so far as Vietnam is concerned, When I say paralysis, there is no forum which can effectively deal with the Vietnam, deal with in the sense of finding a solution to the Vietnam problem. In various international froums including the United Nations General Assembly and in the non-aligned conference in Lusaka and several other organisations, statements have been made bringing out the essentials of the situation and the general approach that should be adopted in relation to Vietnam But these are expressions of opinion, expressitions of attitude, projecting their assessment. But beyond that, either in the UNO or in any organ of the United Nations, no concrete step has been taken. There has been a general attitude to regard this as a matter which was tackled by the Geneva Conference and the instruments devised by the Geneva Conference are supposed to look after it, although I have no hesitation in saying that not much is being done even by those organs which were created by the Geneva Conference. We have at the moment no proposal to convene an Asian conference at governmental or non-governmental level.

13.05 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Misreporting of Lok Sabha Proceedings in *the Times of India*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका अभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का एक मामला उठाने की एजाजत दी है । इस मामले से सम्बन्धित तथ्य इस प्रकार है :

चार अप्रैल को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर हुई चर्चा का उत्तर दिया था। दूसरे दिन उनके भाषण की रिपोर्ट समाचार-पत्रों में छपी थी। मैं उस दिन बम्बई में था और मैंने टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में देखा कि उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण के अन्तर्गत एक ऐसा परिच्छेद छपा और मैं यहां सदन में मौजूद था जो भाषण के दौरान मैंने सुना नहीं, वह परिच्छेद इस प्रकार है :

> "The Prime Minister said the Jan Sangh President tried to build up a platform for his Party but you connot build up a platform in the air. This is precisely what Mr. Vajpayee is endeavouring todo, she said amid laughter."

टाइम्स आफ इंडिया पढ़ने के बाद मुझे सन्देह हुआ कि शायद मैं सदन में मौजूद हूंगा परन्तु प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण का वह अंश मैंने सुना नही होगा। दूसरे दिन दिल्ली लौटने के बाद मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण को फिर से ध्यान से पढ़ा और मैंने देखा कि उस भाषण में वह अंश कहीं नही है। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि यह अंश भाषण में कहां से आया ? क्या यह टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के अपने दिमाग की उपज है या टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने किसी समाचार समिति से यह भाषण लिखा ?

अध्यक्ष जी, केवल भाषण ही नहीं छापा गया, उस भाषण के बाद जो सदन में हंसी हुई वह भी छपी हुई है। जब भाषण सदन में हुआ ही नहीं तो उस पर हंसी कैसे हुई ? और यदि हंसी हुई नहीं तो छपी कैसे ? यह रहस्य मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने सदन में भाषण देने से पहले उस भाषण की रिपोर्ट समाचार-पत्रों में दे दी और वह हंसी उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से जोड़ दी कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इतना सुन्दर भाषण देंगी तो सदन के सदस्य हंसेंगे ही और एन्टिसिपेट करके उन्होंने हंसी की रिपोर्ट भी छाप दी ?

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले की गहराई से जांच होनी चाहिए। जो भाषण सदन में दिया नहीं गया वह भाषण समाचार-पत्र में कैसे छपा और उनकी जानकारी का सूत्र क्या है ? आज अगर प्रधान मन्त्री के मुंह में कुछ वाक्य रखे जा सकते हैं तो हम साधारण सदस्यों की क्या बिसात है ? पता नहीं हम क्या बोलेंगे और क्या छपेगा ? तो मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस मामले की जांच का आदेश दें और अगर समाचार समिति या अखबार जानबूझ कर भाषण के इस अंश को प्रधान मन्त्री जी के भाषण में शामिल करने का दोषी हैं तो फिर यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दें।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इससे पहले भी एक चीज हम देख चुके हैं कि कभी कभी कुछ बातें प्रोसीडिंग्स में नहीं आती हैं। मैंने जांच करने की भी कोशिश की और देखा कि कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि हंसी की कोई बात उठी, उसके बीच में प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कुछ कहा या किसी दूसरे मंत्री ने कुछ कहा या हमने कुछ कहा तो वह रिकार्ड नहीं होता है, वह इन्टरप्शन्स में आ जाता है या डाट डाट डाट में आ जाता है लेकिन उस बात को प्रेस वाले सुन लेते हैं—मैं उनके कानों की तारीफ करना चाहता हूं। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जांच करते समय केवल प्रोसीडिंग्ज पर ही न जायें। अक्सर ऐसा भी होता है कि प्रोसीडिंग्ज में कोई चीज होती है और दूसरे दिन उसको करेक्ट करके हम भेज देते हैं। इस तरह से तो प्रेस वाले रोज ही फांसी के तख्ते पर लटकाये जायेंगे... (**व्यवधान**)... वाजपेयी जी मुझे सुनलें, मैं उनका समर्थन ही कर रहा हूं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रोसीडिंग्ज में अक्सर काफी फर्क भी हुआ करता है और मैं इसको साबित करके भी दिखा सकता हूं... (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रेस की आजादी के खिलाफ नहीं हूं लेकिन जो भाषण सदन में नहीं दिया गया वह बाहर कैसे छपा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, मैं खड़ा हूं। आप यहीं रहा करिये। आप बम्बई क्यों चले गए ? आप यहीं रहते तो यह बात नहीं उठती।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन छुट्टी थी इसलिए बम्बई चला गया था।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : श्रीमन्, अगर वह बम्बई नहीं जाते तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see the proceedings, but in the meanwhile I will send it to the paper for verification and comments, according to the practice that we have been following in the House. Sometimes, as Mr. Banerjee says, interruptions do follow, but they are not so long as mentioned here. I will myself go through the records. (*Interruption*) When observations are made, people like yourself come in and that causes confusion and that is why he is also suffering.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : On the contrary he should be happy.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : With your kind permission, I would like to make a statement on one point which was suggested by Shri Vajpayee. The suggestion that he made that an advance copy of the speech was given to the press is totally denied. There is no foundation for that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How do you know without enquiry ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know it. It was not given. I have made enquiries. This is absolutely incorrect. As to seeing the proceedings, you have already said that you are going to examine it. It is naturally a matter between the Chair and the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diomond Harbour) : Let us not lose sight of the fact that the over-energetic P. I. B. officials are so anxious to publicise the Treasury and the Government that no wonder we are completely left out. If some energetic official had done this, the poor correspondent should not be hauled up. We do not want to victimise the press correspondent. We know that the P. I. B. is playing havoc with free journalism.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to take into account the public Relations Officer and also interruptions by such aggressive Members like yourself, Mr. Pandey and others.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य जो गरिमा से दूर न हो बल्कि उनकी प्रतिभा को बढ़ाता ही है, भले ही हवा में वह बनाया हो और मान लीजिये गलत ही वह छप गया तो भी उस पर तो ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं गुणावगुण में नहीं जा रहा। प्रधान मन्त्री ने बहुत सी बातें हमारे खिलाफ कहीं। यह अलग बात है कि वह सही नहीं थी। लेकिन अपत्ति तो यहां हमें इस बात पर है कि जो बात कही नहीं वह छपी कैसे ?

13.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :—

(i) S. O. 3344 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 declaring certain highways to be National Highways.

(ii) S. C. 602 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1687/72]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the Animal Welfare Board; Madras for the year 1970-71 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1688/72].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Hire-purchase Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th April, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1972."

HIRE-PURCHASE BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Hire-purchase Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.14½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Thirtieth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-second Report (Fourth Lok-Sabha) refuting to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(2) Thirty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Eleventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Union Excise.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE FIRE IN COCHIN REFINERY

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Cochin Refineries Limited, a company in the Public Sector, was set up in pursuance of the Formation Agreement dated 27. 4. 1963 between Government of India, Phillips Petroleum Company of U. S. A. and Duncan Brothers and Co. Limited of Calcutta, to process annually 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil. The Refinery went on stream on 19. 9. 1966 and has been in commercial production since May, 1967.

The company is managed by a board of Directors consiting of nine Directors of whom five are nominated by Government of India, two by Phillips Petroleum Company and two other shareholders. The Chairman is a Government of India nominee. The Managing Director is a nominee of Phillips Petroleum Company for a period of 10 years from the formation of the company or till all the long-term foreign exchange debts have been repaid, whichever is later.

On 3. 4. 1972 at 7.45 P. M. fire occured in one of the crude storage tanks in the refinery and was brought under control within 1½ hours i. e. by 9.15 P. M. The

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

Management have stated that the tank No. 20 was required to be cleaned prior to installing a floating roof, and for this porpose, two doors were to be cut in the tank walls, and while one of the doors was successfully cut the fire originated in the final stages of cutting the second door. The exact cause of the fire is not yet known.

The Management have reported that the damage due to the fire was confined to the crude tank No. 20 and the connecting pipes within Tank dike, that the tank has been damaged beyond repair, and that except for a few minor burn injuries, there were no serious personal injuries.

The management have reported that the refinery processing unit through not affected by the fire, was shut down, because the pipeline supplying crude to the processing unit was affected, but kerosene and light end section of the refinery is in operation on feed-stock from intermediate storage, and the tank truck and wagon loading have not been affected. Crude processing was resumed on the evening of 6th April, 1972.

The tank was insured. Cochin Refineries Limited have informed that the Insurance representatives are presently conducting survey to estimate the damage. In view of the fact that the tank has been in service during the past 5 years and has depreciated, CRL estimates that after taking credit for depreciation and payments to be received from the Insurance Co. the net loss may be around Rs. 7 to 10 lakhs. The cost of constructing new storage and restoring the other damage may be about Rs. 40 lakhs. These are only preliminary estimates.

Though the management have stated that it was necessary to cut two doors in the tank wall and that the work was being performed in accordance with the established safety measures and in the presence of senior maintenance and safety supervisors, this is a major incident of fire in a public sector refinery and Government are interested to ascertain facts, determine whether there was any negligence and see if any preventive measures should be adoped at Cochin and other refineries.

The Government have therefore decided to appoint a Committee of Inquiry.

13.18 hrs.

DELHI COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Sir, I beg to move :*

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The cooperative societies in the Union Territory of Delhi are at present covered by the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 which was extended to the Union Territory in 1949. The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 has since been repeated both in Maharashtra and Gujarat and replaced by new Acts passed by their respective Legislature.

In order to meet the changing conditions of the cooperative movement, the Punjab Cooperative Societies (Extension to Delhi) Bill 1965 was introduced in the Third Lok Sabha in December, 1965. The Bill, however, was not taken up for consideration, and lapsed.

Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, the Metropolitan Council was established. The Metropolitan Council considered the matter and recommended a self-contained comprehensive Bill. The Bill as recommended by the Metropolitan Council, however, did not contain provisions for incorporating some of the recommendations of the conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Cooperation held in June, 1968. It also did not make provision for extension of the Deposit Insurance Scheme to the cooperative banks. Certain additions were therefore made to the Bill recommended by the Metropolitan Council.

Accordingly, the Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill, 1970, was introduced in the Fourth Lok Sabha on 26th March, 1970. Consequent on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha, the said Bill also lapsed.

In the intervening period, observations

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

were received from the National Cooperative Union of India and the Delhi State Cooperative Union Ltd., in regard to certain provisions of the Bill. These have been duly considered and certain further modifications have been made.

The Delhi Co-operative Societies Bill, 1972 which is now for consideration of the House contains several progressive provisions.

The principle of open membership has been accepted providing for an appeal against rejection of applications for membership. Provision has also been made to debar certain classes of persons from membership of particular cooperative societies where the interest of this class conflicts with the interests of the cooperative society In the matter of management, certain restrictions have been imposed on holding certain specified offices for long periods. Care has, however, been taken to ensure that services of dedicated workers are not lost to the movement. Provision has also been made for the general body to review cases of loans sanctioned in favour of the members of the Committee of Management. Reservations of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and economically weaker sections have also been provided.

Other progressive features of the Bill are the following: scope for delegation of powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to federal societies, State aid to co-operative societies; contribution by the cooperatives to a cooperative education fund; independent authority to conduct elections in the cases of specified societies; creation of cadres for cooperative institutions.

At present there are about 2,400 co-operative societies functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi having share capital of about Rs. 5 crores and deposits of about Rs. 33 crores. The total membership is about 5 lakhs. The multi-purpose cooperative societies cover nearly 57% of the agricultural population. The annual disbursement of short term and medium term loan is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited also disburses long term loans. There are about 300 primary cooperative consumer stores and five big departmental stores. The total membership of these stores is about one lakh. The total sale of the consumer cooperatives is about Rs. 10 crores a year. 151 house building cooperative societies have been allotted land by the Delhi Administration. This shows the diversification of the cooperative movement in the Union Territory which necessitates a comprehensive legislation. I therefore commend to the House the acceptance of the Bill.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the time allotted ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have not fixed any time in the BAC. But it is not a controversial Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let it be 3 hours or at least 2½% hours.

MR. SPEAKER : We will not fix any time but reasonable time will be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, it is good that a comprehensive measure has been brought to control the co-operative societies in the Union territory but one regrets to find that it follows the stereo-typed form of legislation with regard to co-operative societies in several States. Mere legislation will not cure the maladies which have crept into the co-operative structure in this country. Unless radical reforms are undertaken and they are properly implemented we cannot improve the situation.

Undoubtedly, during the last 25 years there has been some growth in the co-operative structure in this country. But mere quantitative growth does not show either good health or qualitative success. Therefore, we have to look at the evils, which are now eating at the vitals of the cooperative movement in this country and try to take such measures which will rectify these defects.

It is well known and an unfortunate state of affairs in this country that cooperative societies still continue to be under the control of vested interests. The Rural Credit Review

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Committee in its report said that it had become a closed shop. The recent Banking Commission's report also says that the co-operative movement in this country has become, as it were a profession of some people who have lost all objectives and sense of perspective in carrying out the cooperative movement in the country.

We have had the recent spectacle of a well known cooperator of Maharashtra indulging in unseemly exhibition of wealth on the occasion of the weddings of his son and daughter. These person belonging to the ruling party have been converting the co-operative societies into profit-making ventures. That is why we fear that real attempts have not been made to root out the evils from the cooperative movement because the party in power and its members have been taking advantage of it for their own political or personal ends Therefore, the essential thing which has to be looked into is that undesirable elements and vested interestes do not get into these cooperatives.

Clause 20 of the present Bill leaves certain powers to the Lieutenant-Governor, namely, the power to provide by notification to be issued as to the class or classes of persons who may be omitted or precluded from joining the cooperative society. But that leaves a completely unguided power to the Lieutenant-Governor. It does not lay down any standard under which persons or bodies will be selected who will be kept out of this. As there is no guidance, it obviously leaves room for misuse and for being used for political purposes.

Clause 31 of the Bill provides for disqualification of persons from becoming members of more than three cooperative societies. We do not understand why a person, who would have to devote his time and attention for running a cooperative society as a member of its executive committee, should be allowed to become member of more than one committee and, as a matter of fact, of three committees. What is the rationale behind it? It requires undivided attention, proper approaches and selfless service for real development of cooperative societies in the country. Therefore, why should special provision be made for members of the executive committee of a cooperative society? We submit that the Minister will consider whether suitable provisions could be made so as not to bring that provision into operation.

We feel that in order to be successful cooperation should be a way of life and should not be equated with mere business transactions whose real interest is to make profit at any cost. That is why it is necessary that proper persons should be put in the management. As all the committees, which have gone into this matter, have reported from time to time, it is essential to set up a cadre of trained personnel who will be put in charge of the management and control of cooperative societies and it should not be left to the whims and caprices of political parties or some persons having political or personal axes to grind. We must develop a proper cadre of trained persons to look after the cooperative societies.

Cooperatives, as is well known, understood and accepted throughout the world, have a large part to play in the development of the economy, specially in the agricultural sector. It is an undeniable fact that through cooperatives we can achieve a lot. With the recent reappraisal of the Plan and the so-called emphasis on the rural sector, it is more and more essential that cooperative agricultural credit societies should be formed at the village or primary level. Without such primary credit societies functioning in a proper manner and without radical land reforms being carried out at that level, it is not possible to improve the position of agriculture in this country.

The Banking Commission in its latest report has observed that agriculture has received very little credit from the cooperative sector, that is to say, from the cooperative banks....

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time do you want?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Another 5 minutes. May I continue after the lunch recess?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; you may continue after lunch.

We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2-30 P. M.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DELHI COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL —*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : One of the factors which is hindering the growth of agriculture in this country is the fragmentation of holdings making them uneconomic. For the Purpose of getting rid of this difficulty, cooperation can play a very vital role, and we can evolve a system of collective farming through the means of cooperative societies. I request the hon. Minister to see that Government takes initiative in this matter; if the small farmers do not come forward, to set up cooperative farming. As it appears from the report of the Banking Commission, lack of agricultural credit facilities is, to a large extent, responsible for hampering the growth of agriculture. According to the Banking Commission's report, the cooperative structure at the primary level is suffering from lack of direction and it also lacks financial and organisational support from above. To get rid of this difficulty and to avoid the strangle-hold of monopolists, Mahajans, middle-men and traders, finances should be made available to the cultivators through agricultural societies. It is essential that the small farmers should be provided with cooperative credit for which adequate funds should be made available on a priority basis and the primary credit societies should be made viable. In providing credit for the agricultural sector, the Central Co-operative Banks and the State Co-operative Banks have got a very vital role to play, but, our unfortunate experience has been that the funds made available to these Co-operative Banks, namely, the State Banks and the Central Banks are more misused and often not properly utilised for the objects for which they are made available.

If I may again refer to the Banking Commission's report, it says that these banks are indulging in financing of individuals in unauthorised and trading activities and if these malpractices are not checked, mere legislation will be a meaningless exercise.

One of the factors which has been hampering the growth of the co-operative sector so far as co-operative financing is concerned is the overdue of loans which are kept outstanding for years. From the report published by the Department of Co-operation, Government of India for 1970-71, the seriousness of the situation will be evident from the fact that from a total overdue of Rs. 6.59 crores in 1950-51 the amount of overdues from the State Co-operative Banks and the Central Co-operative Banks mounted upto Rs. 493.60 crores in 1970-71 and so far as the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives are concerned, the overdue loans have gone upto Rs. 243.50 crores in 1969-70 while it was Rs. 6 crores only in 1950-51. Therefore, within a span of 20 years, it has risen to Rs. 243.50 crores from Rs. 6 crores, amounting to more than 35% of the loan. The Banking Commission in its very comprehensive report has dealt with this matter and it has referred to causes which have resulted in this accumulation of overdues and you will find that these are really due to mismanagement of the banks than lack of resources. If I may only read out that portion of the Banking Commission's report, it says that the causes of overdues are indifferent management and mis-management, unsound landing principles, diversion of funds, control by vested interests, lack of adequate provision of loan recovery, lack of adequate control of State and Central Banks, lack of appropriate link between the credit societies and the marketing societies, failure to take prompt action against wilful defaulters and uncertain agricultural prices of the commodities. Unless this vicious circle of overdues eating up the funds as and when more funds are available which are utilised only for meeting overdues of the State Co-operative Banks to the Reserve Bank is broken, no real solution can be achieved and the agricultural sector will continue to be neglected and the entire process of co-operative financing of agriculture will come to naught. Therefore, it is essential that these co-operative societies are managed in such a manner that these overdues do not accumulate and there is proper utilisation of the funds. In this field the Reserve Bank of India can play a very vital role.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Whatever be the power given under this Bill to the Registrar for inspection and audit, in practice we have found that the Registrar becomes amenable to the influence of the party in power. Uptill now, the Reserve Bank has been trying to play a sort of an independent role in the matter and generally its directions have been for the benefit of these institutions. But the Reserve Bank only gives instructions or directions to the State Co-operative Bank At the Central Bank level or at the primary level, the role of the Reserve Bank is only in the nature of an advisory capacity We should recommend and I am sure, the Government will seriously consider this matter, whether the powers of auditing and inspection should be allowed to rest in the hands of the Reserve Bank more than in the hands of the Registrar Our experience in the past in other centres has not been very happy. So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, we feel that the role of the Reserve Bank should be to see that proper and greater mobilisation of resources is done So far as the advances in the agricultural sector are concerned, I feel that these cooperative societies should be utilised to distribute fertilisers and agricultural machinery and implements, for opening up agro-service centres and supplying consumer materials In the village areas, it is very important that Government should set up cooperative godowns and cold storages What happens is this Some of these cold storages and other arrangements are being mis-utilised by mahajans and other traders for the purpose of taking control of the produce, by advancing loans etc to the cultivators. They also try to manipulate the price thereafter

Therefore, if there are cold storages in the cooperative sector, this kind of manipulation in prices can be avoided and considerable benefit will be derived by the cultivators. The weaker sections of our people will be able to derive the greatest benefit

So far as the urban areas are concerned, we need not have super-bazars with top heavy administration, but we may have diversified shops in large numbers. By this way we can have the necessary economy effected in this and at the same time we can avoid the top-heavy administration.

Sir, we do want mere show-pieces, if I may say so, but properly managed and controlled cooperative societies, even if they are set up on a modest scale.

The cooperative housing societies can do a lot in meeting the housing shortage. We can have housing societies rendering good service as we have in some of our urban areas ; we have to set up such societies in our small towns and in the countryside so that larger sections of our people could take the benefit.

Another thing that I would like to stress for the attention of the hon. Minister is this. We should give proper publicity to make the common people aware of the benefits of co-operation They should be properly educated. Whether it is in respect of the field of housing or the consumer field, the Government should take up the publicity work and not merely leave it to the cooperative societies themselves, because, as you know, their resources are meagre and their finances are not adequate.

So, it is essential that proper attention is paid to publicity as well, to educate them and make them aware of benefits of cooperation in general

If I have to deal with the several provisions of the Bill, it will take time I would draw the Minister's attention to Clause 6 It says .

> "No member other than the Central Government or a cooperative society shall hold more than such portion of the share-capital of a cooperative society, subject to a maximum of one-fifth, as may be prescribed or have or claim any interest in the shares of such society exceeding ten thousand rupees, whichever is less."

That applies to one individual. But, Sir, there have been cases, as in Clause 5 with regard to family members, that is, members of the same family, forming cooperative societies. I feel that equal restriction or similar restriction could be put on all the share-holders of the cooperative societies. The total ceiling should be made applicable, not only to one person, but also to members of his family. Therefore, the benefit which is sought to be derived from the provisions of clause 5 are being whittled down by those of clause 6, in the absence of a ceiling being made applica-

ble to the particular person and the members of his family as well. I would request the hon. Minister to take this into consideration.

Then, the proviso to clause 28 (1) says that where the bye-laws of a co-operative society provide for the constitution of a smaller body consisting of delegates of members of the society, then the management may be left to the delegates. This, I submit, is a provision which is likely to be misused, especially in the context of the provisions of clause 31 (5) which provide a restriction to the number of committees of which a person can be a member. We do not know who the delegates will be and why the management should be left in the hands of a smaller body of persons rather than to a larger body and why it should not be left to the members as is the provision under clause 28 (1). The proviso can really cause mischief in the proper functioning of the co-operative society.

Then, I would come to clause 32. It has been our experience that the provision contained in this clause, namely of notice being given before supersession has been misutilised for the purpose of manipulating books, records and accounts In appropriate cases, power should be given to the registrar, or I would prefer, to the Reserve Bank, to take control of the society, even without notice, if a proper case is made out, in order to avoid manipulation of accounts and records.

I had occasion in my professional capacity to deal with some of these things, and I have seen how taking advantage of the period of notice, the managements of these co-operative societies have tried to manipulate book of accounts and records and have tried to avoid the impending supersession by all sorts of jugglery of accounts and manipulation. Although as a lawyer, I do not like any supersession order being made without notice, yet the cancer of mismanagement has gone so deep in the co-operative field that it may be essential for proper control of the funds of the co-operative society that the supersession order should be made effective in appropriate cases even without notice.

Finally, I wish to make one submission with regard to the constitution of the tribunal which is to be constituted under clause 78. It has not been laid down in that clause who would constitute or compose the tribunal to be set up. I welcome the tribunal because it would be an appellate authority different from the ordinary departmental appellate authority. But since the composition has not been laid down in the clause. I would request the hon. Minister to take persons experienced in judicial matters or persons well-versed in legal matters to constitute the tribunal.

Subject to these observation, we welcome this measure in the hope that it will be properly implemented for the real benefit of the weaker sections of the people.

श्री इससाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बिल को बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। इस बिल में जहां बहुत सी बातें कही गई है, वहां इस बिल को बड़े गौर से पढ़ जाइये, इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं मिलती कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के सुपरवीजन के लिये सरकार ने कोई अच्छा इन्तजाम किया हो।

यह बिल दिल्ली की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के लिये है, कौन नहीं जानता कि इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट में क्या क्या गुल खिले हैं। इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैण्ड-गुड स्कैण्ड हुआ, जिसके कर्ता-धर्ता चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश थे। वहां पर क्या नहीं हुआ-सारा हिन्दुस्तान इस बात को जानता है। दिल्ली में जहा एक से एक ज्यादा होश्यार लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज मे घुसे हुए हैं, मैं नहीं देख सका कि इस पूरे बिल मे उन लोगों से निजात दिलाने के लिये, उनसे कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को बचाने के लिये, उनको बाहर रखने और ईमानदार आदमियों को लाने के लिये, पब्लिक के पैसे को गबन से बचाने के लिये कोई इन्तजाम किया गया है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को हम चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी चाहती है, हिन्दुस्तान के आवाम चाहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा पौपुलर हो। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हमको यह कहना पड़ता है कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट में फैला हुआ करप्शन

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट मे फैली हुई बेइन्साफी इस मूवमेंट से लोगो को अलग करती है और नफरत पैदा कराती है। महाराष्ट्र मे कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पापुलर है और मै इसके लिये उनको मुबारकबाद देता हू। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान मे कितने ऐसे हिस्से हैं, जहा हमारी सरकारे, जोकि कांग्रेस की सरकारे है, इस मूवमेन्ट को फलना-फूलना नही देखना चाहती, वे कोआपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट की मदद नहीं करना चाहती। उसके अन्दर ऐसे लोग घुस गये है जो उसको बदनाम कर रहे है, लेकिन उनको रोकने की तरफ इस बिल मे कोई इशारा नजर नही आता। यह बडा जरूरी है कि दिल्ली के लिये जो बिल बने और जिस तरह से दिल्ली के अन्दर उस पर अमल-बरामद हो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक मिसाल होनी चाहिये। लेकिन दिल्ली के ही अन्दर जो कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की देख-रेख मे है, अगर करप्शन होता है, करप्शन फैसला है, बजाय इसके कि गलत कोआपरेटर्स को हटा कर अच्छे कोआपरेटर्स को लाया जाय, उनको बडी आसानी से लिक्वीडेट कर दिया जाता है, उन कमेटीज को खत्म कर दिया जाना है। अगर वे गलत काम करती है तो उनको हटाया जाना चाहिये। इसके वास्ते आपने जो क्लाज रखी है, वह सही है, मै उसकी ताइद करता हू, लेकिन साथ ही साथ अगर कोई गलत काम करता है, जिससे मूवमेन्ट बदनाम होती है, ऐसी सूरत मे अगर पब्लिक को चीज को हमे बनाना है, तो यह हक नही है कि उनको लिक्वीडेट कर दिया जाय। वहा जरूरत इस बात की है कि गलत आदमियो को हटा कर बेहतर आदमियो को लाया जाय। यह ठीक है कि इस बिल के अन्दर कहा गया है कि हर साल आडिट रिपोर्ट आयेगी, हर साल इलैक्शन होगे, लेकिन मुझे दिल्ली की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का हाल मालूम है। मै ज्यादा के बारे मे तो नही जानता, लेकिन एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी ऐसी है, जिसका मै नाम ले सकता हू, उसमे 14 सालों से आडिट नही हुआ, जिस रोज से बनी है, उसके बाद से अभी तक उसमे कभी इलैक्शन नही हुए। क्या ऐसी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को, ऐसी मूवमेन्ट को हम डेमोक्रेटिक मूवमेन्ट कह सकते है? हरगिज नही कह सकते।

मैंने इस मसले पर बहुत गौर किया, कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर मे हमारा करोड़ो नही, अरबो रुपया लगा हुआ है। अगर मेरी इत्तिला सही है-मिनिस्टर साहब इसको करैक्ट कर सकते है-करीब करीब 2150 करोड रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज मे लगा हुआ है, जिसमे काफी बड़ी तादाद सरकारी पैसे की है। इतनी बडी रकम जिस सैक्टर मे लगी हो और उसको इस तरह से छोड दिया जाय-यह मुनासिब बात नही है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि इसके सुपरविजन के लिये इसमे कुछ इन्तजाम होता। आप जरा गौर करे-पेज 20 चैपटर 7, क्लाज 53 को देखें। मैं चाहता था कि आडिट सुपरविजन के बारे मे कोई ऐसे आर्गनाइजेशन का इन्तजाम होता, जिसको पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज का कान्फिडेन्स हासिल हो। जैसे हमारी पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग है, जो पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज की बहुत सी खमियो के बारे मे आवाज उठाती है, उस तरह का कोई इन्तजाम होता। क्लाज 53, क्लाज 54-इस्पैक्शन आफ सोसायटीज, क्लाज 55-एन्क्वायरी, क्लाज 56-इस्पैक्शन आफ बुक्स-इन सारी क्लाजेज के तहत पूरी खुदमुख्तारी रजिस्ट्रार के पास है और वही रजिस्ट्रेशन अथारिटी भी है, वही रजिस्ट्रेशन अथारिटी है, उसी के दफ्तर मे सारी चीजे होती हैं, वही हायेस्ट इस्पैक्शन अथारिटी है, वही आडिट अथारिटी है, खुद आडिट करेगा या किसी को आडिटर मुकर्रिर करेगा। मुझे इसमे कोई एतराज नही है, लेकिन जब एक ही शख्स मे सारी अथारिटीज डम्प कर दी जाती है तो फिर वहा पर सिवाय ब्यूरोक्रेसी के कोई दूसरी चीज पैदा नही हो सकती। जरूरत इस बात की है जहा हमारा साढे इक्कीस सौ करोड़ रुपया लगा हो

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई-दक्षिण): साढ़े इककतीस अरब रुपया लगा हुआ है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : साढ़े इकतीस अरब रुपया लगा हो तो फिर यह तकलीफ गंवारा क्यों नहीं की जाती कि इस बिल को इस तरह से बनाया जाता कि न सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिये बल्कि दूसरी स्टेट्स के लिये भी एक्जाम्पुल होता। दूसरी स्टेट्स भी इसी किस्म का कानून अपने यहां बनातीं। इन सोसायटीज में सिर्फ आम लोगों का ही पैसा नहीं लगा हुआ है, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का भी बहुत पैसा लगा हुआ है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की थी कि इनके सुपरविजन के लिये कोई अथारिटी बनाई जाती, जिस तरह से हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी है, उसी तरह की कोआपरेटिव अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी बनाई जा सकती थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसके बारे में फिर से गौर करें।

आज स्टेटट्स में कोआपरेटिव्ज की जो हालत है, उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। मैं जिस स्टेट मे आता हूं, वहां पर कोआपरेटिव्ज में इतना मिसमैनेजमेन्ट है, एम्बेजलमेन्ट है, बड़े-बड़े लोग उनमें घुसे हुए हैं, इसलिये वहां की सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पाती। हम नहीं चाहते कि इसको स्टेट पर छोड़ दिया जाय और दिल्ली में तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी नहीं है, यहां तो पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज भी नहीं हैं, सिर्फ रजिस्ट्रार है, जिसको सारी अथारिटीज दे दी गई है, वह जो चाहे करे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप कोआपरेटिव्ज अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी बनायें जो इनका सुपरविजन करे।

जहां हम कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को फरोग देना चाहते हैं वहां हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनाई जाती हैं, जो सरकार से पैसा लेती हैं, उनका काम किस तरह से चल रहा है। दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सारे कोआपरेटिव स्टोर हैं, सुपर बाजार हैं, दूसरी एजेन्सीज है, हमें देखना चाहिये कि वे क्या काम करती हैं, प्राफिटेबिल बिजनेस में हाथ डालती हैं या उन चीजों में हाथ डालती हैं जिनमें सोसायटी दिवालिया बनती है। अगर इनकी देखरेख रजिस्ट्रार पर छोड़ दी जायगी तो यह इन्साफ नहीं होगा। आज दिल्ली में जो स्टोर खुले हुए हैं, सुपर बाजार हैं, जरा उनकी हालत का मुलाहजा फरमाइये। उनमें वे चीजें मिलेंगी जिनकी पब्लिक में डिमाण्ड नहीं हैं। इन चीजों में आप दखल दें और देखें कि ऐसी चीजें लाई जायं जिनमें कुछ प्राफिट हो और लोगों को सही दाम पर मिल सकें।

अगर आप इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं तो यकीनन हम इस बिल की ताईद करेंगे।

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہہ): ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ اس بل کو بہت پہلے آنا چاہئے تھا۔ اس بل میں جہاں بہت سی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں وہاں اس بل کو بڑے غور سے پڑھا جائے۔ اس میں ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ملتی کہ کواوپریٹو مومینٹ اور کواوپریٹو سوسائیٹیز کے سُپرویژن کے لئے سرکار نے کوئی اچھا انتظام کیا ہو۔

یہ بل دلّی کی کواوپریٹو سوسائیٹیز کے لئے ہے، کون نہیں جانتا کہ اسی دلی کے اندر کواوپریٹو مومینٹ میں کیا کیا گل کھلے ہیں۔ اسی دلّی کے اندر کواوپریٹو سوسائیٹیز کا ایک بہت بڑا اسکینڈل۔ گڈّ اسکینڈل ہوا، جس کے کرتا دھرتا چودھری برہم پرکاش تھے۔ وہاں پر کیا نہیں ہُوا۔ سارا ہندوستان اس بات کو جانتا ہے کہ دلّی میں جہاں ایک سے ایک زیادہ ہوشیار لوگ کواوپریٹو سوسائیٹیز میں گھُسے ہوئے ہیں، میں نہیں دیکھ سکا کہ اس پُورے بل میں اُن لوگوں سے نجات دلانے کے لئے، اُن سے کواوپریٹو سوسائیٹیز کو بچانے کے لئے، اُن کو باہر رکھنے اور ایماندار آدمیوں کو لانے کے لئے، پبلک کے پیسے کو غبن سے بچانے کے لئے کوئی انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب، کواوپریٹو مومینٹ کو ہم چاہتے ہیں، ہماری پارٹی چاہتی ہے، ہندوستان کے عوام چاہتے ہیں کہ کواوپریٹو مومینٹ زیادہ سے زیادہ پاپُولر ہو۔ لیکن بدقسمتی سے ہم کو یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ کواپریٹو مومینٹ میں پھیلا ہوا کرپشن کواوپریٹو مومینٹ میں پھیلی ہوئی بے انصافی اس مومینٹ سے لوگوں کو الگ کرتی ہے اور نفرت پیدا کراتی ہے۔ ہمارا اسٹیٹ میں کواوپریٹو مومینٹ پاپُولر ہے اور اس کے لئے اُن کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں لیکن بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں کتنے ایسے حصے ہیں جہاں ہماری سرکاریں جو کہ کانگریس کی سرکاریں ہیں، اس مومینٹ کو پھلتا پھُولتا نہیں دیکھنا چاہتیں۔ وہ کواوپریٹو مومینٹ کی مدد نہیں کرنا چاہتیں۔ اُس کے اندر

ایسے لوگ گھسے ہیں جو اُس کو بدنام کر رہے ہیں، لیکن ان کو روکنے کی طرف بل میں کوئی اشارہ نظر نہیں آتا۔ یہ بڑا ضروری ہے کہ دلی کے لئے جو بل بنے اور جس طرح سے دلی کے اندر اُس پر عمل درآمد ہو، وہ سارے ہندوستان کے لئے ایک مثال ہونی چاہئے۔ لیکن دلی کے ہی اندر جو کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی دیکھ ریکھ میں ہے اگر کوئی ٹیسٹ ہوتا ہے، بجائے اِس کے کہ غلط کوآپریٹرز کو ہٹا کر اچھے کوآپریٹرز کو لایا جائے، اُن کو بڑی آسانی سے لیکوی ڈیٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے، اُن کمیٹیز کو ختم کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر وہ غلط کام کرتے ہیں تو اُن کو ہٹایا جانا چاہئے۔ اس کے واسطے آپ نے جو کلاج رکھی ہے، وہ صحیح ہے، میں اُس کی تائید کرتا ہوں، لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ اگر کوئی غلط کام کرتا ہے جس سے موومنٹ بدنام ہوتی ہے، ایسی صورت میں اگر پبلک کی چیز کو ہمیں بنانا ہے تو یہ حق نہیں ہے کہ اُن کو لیکوی ڈیٹ کر دیا جائے۔ وہاں ضرورت اِس بات کی ہے کہ غلط آدمیوں کو ہٹا کر بہتر آدمیوں کو لگایا جائے۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ اس بل کے اندر کہا گیا ہے کہ ہر سال آڈٹ رپورٹ آئے گی، ہر سال الیکشن ہوں گے، لیکن مجھے دلی کی کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کا حال معلوم ہے۔ میں زیادہ کے بارے میں تو نہیں جانتا لیکن ایک کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی ایسی ہے جس کا میں نام لے سکتا ہوں، اُس میں چودہ سالوں سے آڈٹ نہیں ہوا، جس روز سے بنی ہے اُس کے بعد سے ابھی تک کبھی الیکشن نہیں ہوئے۔ کیا ایسی کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی کو، ایسی موومنٹ کو ہم ڈیموکریٹک موومنٹ کہہ سکتے ہیں؟ ہرگز نہیں کہہ سکتے۔

میں نے اس مسئلے پر بہت غور کیا، کوآپریٹو سیکٹر میں ہمارا کروڑوں نہیں، اربوں روپیہ لگا ہوا ہے۔ اگر میری اطلاع صحیح ہے ــــ منسٹر صاحب اس کو کریکٹ کر سکتے ہیں ــــ قریب قریب 2150 کروڑ روپیہ ہندوستان کی کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز میں لگا ہوا ہے، جس میں کافی بڑی تعداد پیسے کی ہے۔ اتنی بڑی رقم جس سیکٹر میں لگی ہو اور اس کو اس طرح سے چھوڑ دیا جائے، یہ مناسب بات نہیں ہے۔ میں اُمید کرتا تھا کہ اِس کے سپرویژن کے لئے اِس میں کچھ انتظام ہوتا۔ آپ ذرا غور کریں ــــ صفحہ 20، چیپٹر 7 کلاج 53 کو دیکھیں۔ میں چاہتا تھا کہ آڈٹ سپرویژن کے بارے میں کوئی ایسے آرگنائزیشن کا انتظام ہوتا جس کو پبلک رپریزنٹیٹو کا کانفیڈنس حاصل ہو۔ جیسے ہماری پبلک سیکٹر انڈرٹیکنگ ہے، جو پبلک انڈرٹیکنگز کی بہت سی خامیوں کے بارے میں آواز اُٹھاتی ہے، اُس طرح کا کوئی انتظام ہوتا۔ کلاج 53، کلاج 54 ــــ انسپیکشن آف سوسائٹیز، کلاج 55 ــــ انکوائری، کلاج 56 ــــ انسپیکشن آف بکس۔ ان ساری کلاجوں کے تحت پوری خود مختاری رجسٹرار کے پاس ہے اور وہی رجسٹریشن اتھارٹی بھی ہے، رننگ اتھارٹی ہے، اُسی کے دفتر میں ساری جانچ ہوتی ہے، وہی اپیسٹ انسپیکشن اتھارٹی ہے، وہی آڈٹ اتھارٹی ہے، خود آڈٹ کرے گا یا کسی کو آڈیٹر مقرر کرے گا۔ مجھے اِس میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے، لیکن جب ایک ہی شخص میں ساری اتھارٹیز ڈسپ کر دی جاتی ہیں تو وہاں پر سوائے بیوروکریسی کے کوئی دوسری چیز پیدا نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے جہاں ہمارا ساڑھے اکیس سو کروڑ روپیہ لگا ہو . . . .

ڈاکٹر کیلاش (بمبئی دکشن): ساڑھے اکتیس ارب روپیہ لگا ہوا ہے۔

شری اسحاق سنبھلی: ساڑھے اکتیس ارب روپیہ لگا ہوا ہو تو پھر یہ تکلیف گوارہ کیوں نہیں کی جاتی کہ اس بل کو اس طرح سے بنایا جاتا کہ صرف دلی کے لئے بلکہ دوسری اسٹیٹس کے لئے بھی مثال ہوتا۔ دوسری اسٹیٹس بھی اسی قسم کا قانون اپنے لئے بناتیں۔ ان سوسائٹیز میں صرف عام لوگوں کا ہی پیسہ نہیں لگا ہوا ہے، سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا بھی بہت پیسہ لگا ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے ضرورت اِس بات کی تھی کہ اِن کے سپرویژن کے لئے کوئی اتھارٹی بنائی جاتی جس طرح سے ہماری پبلک انڈرٹیکنگ کمیٹی ہے، اُسی طرح کی کوآپریٹو انڈرٹیکنگ کمیٹی بنائی جا سکتی تھی۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اِس کے بارے میں پھر سے غور کریں۔

آج اسٹیٹس میں کوآپریٹوز کی جو حالت ہے، اُس کا کوئی جواب نہیں ہے۔ میں جس اسٹیٹ سے آتا ہوں وہاں پر کوآپریٹوز میں اتنا مس مینجمنٹ ہے، ایمبیزلمنٹ ہے، بڑے بڑے لوگ ان میں گھسے ہوئے ہیں، اِس لئے وہاں کی سرکار کچھ نہیں کر پاتی۔ ہم نہیں چاہتے کہ اِس کو اسٹیٹس پر چھوڑ دیا جائے اور دلی میں تو اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ بھی نہیں ہے، یہاں تو پبلک ریپریزنٹیٹوز بھی نہیں ہیں۔ صرف رجسٹرار ہے، جس کو ساری اتھارٹیز دی گئی ہیں۔ وہ جو چاہے کرے۔ اس لئے میرا سجھاؤ ہے کہ آپ کوآپریٹو انڈرٹیکنگ کمیٹی بنائیں جو اِن کا سپرویژن کرے۔

جہاں تک ہم کوآپریٹو موومنٹ کو فروغ دینا چاہتے ہیں وہاں ہمیں یہ بھی دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جو کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز بنائی جاتی ہیں، جو سرکار سے پیسہ لیتی ہیں، ان کا کام کس طرح سے چل رہا ہے۔ دلی کے اندر بہت ساری کوآپریٹو

اسٹورز ہیں، سپر بازار ہے، دوسری ایجنسیز ہیں، ہمیں دیکھنا چاہیے کہ وہ کیا کام کرتی ہیں، پرافیٹیبل بزنس ہاتھ ڈالتی ہیں یا اُن چیزوں میں ہاتھ ڈالتی ہیں، جن میں سوسائٹی دیوالیہ بنتی ہے - اگر ان کی دیکھ ریکھ رجسٹرار پر چھوڑ دی جائے گی تو یہ انصاف نہیں ہوگا - آج دلی میں جو اسٹور کھلے ہوئے ہیں، سپر بازار ہیں، ذرا ان کی حالت تو ملاحظہ فرمائیے - اُن میں وہ چیزیں ملیں گی جن کی پبلک میں ڈیمانڈ نہیں ہے - ان چیزوں میں آپ دخل دیں اور دیکھیں کہ ایسی چیزیں لائی جائیں جن میں کچھ پرافٹ ہو اور لوگوں کو صحیح دام پر مل سکیں -

اگر آپ ان چیزوں کی طرف دھیان دیتے ہیں تو یقیناً ہم اس بل کی تائید کریں گے -]

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देहली के लिए आज तक, जैसा कि अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया, सहकारी समितियों के सम्बन्ध मे कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं था और आज यह कानून बन रहा है तो मैं इसका स्वागत करता हू। एक बात के लिए मैं मन्त्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हू कि आज तक जितने भी कोआपरेटिव कानून बने हैं उनमें कुछ डिफेक्ट्स थे और उनमे से कुछ को यहां पर इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं यह नही कहता कि सभी डिफेक्ट्स जिनमें सुधार होना चाहिए था वह सुधार हो गए है लेकिन कुछ की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। कुछ खास-खास प्रावधान रखे गए है, मैं उनके विस्तार में जाना नही चाहूगा लेकिन जैसे कुछ इन्ट्रेस्ट्स जोकि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के खिलाफ हैं, जो कोआपरेटिव की भावना के खिलाफ हैं उनको कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के अन्दर प्रवेश न देने का प्रावधान रखा गया है ताकि वे कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को बिगाड़ न सकें। यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान है और इसके लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूं। इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड-कास्ट्स और स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए भी इसमें प्रावधान रखा गया है जहां उनको प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना है। लेकिन एक दूसरी जो खास बीमारी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के कानून में थी कि एक आदमी जो एक सोसायटी में चला गया, जिसने कब्जा कर लिया वह फिर लगातार उसमें चलता रहता था उसके लिए भी यहां पर प्रावधान रखा गया है कि दो टर्म्स से अधिक वह मैनेजमेन्ट में या किसी खास की पोस्ट पर नहीं रहेगा। इस प्रकार के कई सुधार इस बिल के अन्दर लाए गए हैं जिनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव के सम्बन्ध में जितनी हमारी धारणाये थीं, जिस प्रकार का एक हमारा दिमाग था, आज से दस साल पहले कोआपरेटिव के लिए जो हमारी भावना बनी थी वह भावना आज मरी हुई मालूम होती है। हमने इस कोआपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट को आर्थिक विकास का एक अंग माना था। हम कहते थे कि हमारे गांवों का विकास कोआपरेटिव की मार्फत हो। हमारी धारणा थी कि गांवों में इस प्रकार की एक इकाई हो, एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी हो जो उस गांव में रहने वालों के लिए, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वालों के लिए आर्थिक विकास के सभी प्रकार के साधन उपलब्ध कराये। वह संस्था उनको ऋण दे, जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हों जो कि ट्रैक्टर खरीद नहीं सकते उनके लिए सोसायटी स्वयं ट्रैक्टर खरीदे और उनको काश्त करने में सुविधायें दे, इसी प्रकार से उनको बीज की सुविधायें प्रदान करे। उसके अतिरिक्त सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात तो यह थी कि किसान मिडिलमैन द्वारा एक्सप्लायटेड था और इसलिए हमारी बराबर यह मांग रही कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग होनी चाहिए। इसमें देर लगेगी लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का दूसरा वाया मीडिया हो सकता कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर। यदि हम उसमें कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को लायें, उसको हम वहां पर पनपाना चाहें तो उससे किसानों को एक बहुत बड़ी रिलीफ मिल सकती है। परन्तु आज वह स्थिति नहीं है। आज जितने भी कानून बने हैं, वे कानून अच्छे हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी और हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट उस स्टेज तक नहीं गई है कि हम कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में विलेज लेविल पर एक यूनिट बना दें। हम एक ऐसी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी,

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

वहां पर बना दें जो कि एक वायबिल यूनिट हो जिसके जरिये से उस क्षेत्र मे रहने वाले काश्तकारों को जिस किसी भी चीज की आवश्यकता हो, अपनी जमीन सुधारने के लिए, खेती करने के लिए, पंपिंग सेट्स लेने के लिए या ट्रैक्टर किराये पर लेने के लिए—इस प्रकार के सारे साधन उनको उस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के मार्फत उपलब्ध किए जा सकें तो फिर हम किसानों की भलाई कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से हम अपने रूरल सेक्टर के आर्थिक विकास में एक कड़ी जोड़ सकते है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। हालांकि इसमे वे सारे प्रावधान नहीं हो सकते, आज का जो हमारा सेटअप है उसमें हम सारी बातें नही कर सकते इसलिए मै समझता हूं जब तक हम इसमे ओवरआल चेंज नहीं करेंगे, इस मशीनरी के दिमाग को चेंज नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह बातें होने वाली नहीं हैं। आज हम देखते है कि कोआपरेटिव के लिये अलग-अलग प्रावधान रखे हैं।

उदाहरण के रूप मे हमारी जो सुपरबाजार की स्कीम है उसको बहुत अच्छा समझ कर चालू किया गया था। उसको कोआपरेटिव मिनिस्ट्री ने लिया, सरकार ने लिया, हम चाहते थे कि कज्यूमर्स को रीजनेबिल प्राइस पर चीजें मिलें और प्रोड्यूसर को भी ठीक पैसे मिलें। खास तौर से कंज्यूमर्स के लिए हमने उसको रखा था। लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति क्या है? वह बिल्कुल व्हाइट एलिफैंट बन गए हैं। उसमें सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि हमारे सरकार के आफिसर्स अपने रिलेटिव्ज को और अपने मिलने-जुलने वालों को ओब्लाइज करने के लिए उसमे रखते हैं। आज जितने भी सुपर बाजार हैं उनमें हाईपेड आफिसर्स रखे गए हैं। 1500, दो हजार और तीन हजार पर आफिसर्स को उसमें रखा गया हैं और वे डेपुटेशन पर वहा जाते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को यदि आप पनपाना चाहते है तो वहां पर डेपुटेशन को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दीजिए। यदि आप कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर विश्वास रखते हैं, यदि आपस मे मिल जुल कर जो काम करना चाहते हैं उन पर आप विश्वास रखते है और यदि उन पर आप जिम्मेदारी डालना चाहते है तो इस डेपुटेशन की परम्परा के प्राविजन को इस कोआपरेटिव कानून मे बिल्कुल हटा दीजिए। आज कनाट सर्कस मे जो सुपर बाजार है वहा पर एक करोड़ के आस-पास घाटा है। आखिर किस बात का घाटा है? वहा पर चीजें आपको सस्ती मिलती है। सुपर बाजार मे जितनी भी चीजें सरकारी क्षेत्र मे आती है वह रीजनेबिल रेट्स पर मिलती हैं। इसी प्रकार वे जो चीजे होलसेल में खरीदते हैं वह अच्छी कीमत पर मिलती हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी घाटा है। यह जो घाटा है वह सिर्फ मैनेजमेन्ट की वजह से घाटा है। वहा के मैनेजीरियल स्टाफ पर बहुत रुपया खर्च होता है जिससे न तो शेयर होल्डर्स को कोई फायदा पहुचता है और न कज्यूमर्स को ही कोई फायदा पहुचता है। वहा पर जो बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स लगा रखे है ढाई हजार और तीन हजार रुपए की तनख्वाह पर वे सारा रुपया खा जाते है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों को ठीक करना चाहिए और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को कोआपरेटिव स्पिरिट से चलाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर मे कई शुगर मिलें है लेकिन उनका मैनेजमेन्ट आप अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स को देते है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितने फाइनेन्सेज के मामले होते हैं उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट वहा पर अपना आदमी रख सकती है। सिर्फ फाइनेन्सेज को हैंडिल करने के लिए ही वहां पर आपका आदमी होना चाहिए लेकिन पालिसी क्या हो, किस प्रकार का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए, किस प्रकार से सारे काम होने चाहिए। किस प्रकार से मिल चले, कहां से गन्ना खरीदा जाये, किस प्रकार से बिक्री हो—ये सारे काम कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को ही दिए जायें तभी कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर आगे बढ़ सकता है। फाइनेन्सेज की रक्षा के लिए आप वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर

रख सकते हैं जो कि केवल फाइनेन्सेज को हैंडिल करे लेकिन बाकी मैनेजमेन्ट को उनके पास न रखें। लेकिन आज हम देखते है, इस बिल में भी प्रावधान है कि कोई भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी जो ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करती है, रजिस्ट्रार का कहना नहीं मानती है, उसके हिसाब से चुनाव नहीं कराती है तो वहा पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कायम कर दिया जायेगा—पहले एक साल के लिए और बाद मे उसको तीन साल तक बढ़ा सकते है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक भी सोसायटी ऐसी नहीं है कि जहा पर एक बार एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर पहुंच जाये तो वह वहा से हटने की कोशिश करे। वह वहा से कभी भी हटने की कोशिश नही करता क्योकि उसको वहा पर लूटने का मौका मिलता है। इसलिए यदि कभी किसी सोसायटी का मैनेजमेट ठीक से काम न करे तो उसको भग कर दिया जाये और तीन महीने के अन्दर दोबारा चुनाव करा दिया जाये और जो लोग सोसायटी के हित मे काम करते हैं उनको उसका मैनेजमेट दे दिया जाये। मैं निवेदन करूगा कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वाले क्लाज को बिल्कुल हटा दिया जाये। किसी भी सूरत मे आप वहा पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को न रखे और यदि किसी सूरत मे रखना ही पडे तो 6 महीने से ज्यादा न रखे।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे यहा बहुत सी संस्थाये हैं जैसे कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स है। कहा गया कि उन्होंने ऋण दे दिया तो बाद मे वसूली का सवाल उठता है। उनमें कमिया हो सकती है लेकिन इस वसूली के सवाल को लेकर उनके मैनेजमेन्ट को भग कर दिया जाता है और उसके बाद मे पाच छः साल तक उन बैंक्स में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स बैठे रहते है जोकि अपनी तनख्वाह और भत्ता लेते है और सोसायटी को कभी प्रास्पर नही होने देते है क्योंकि अगर सोसायटी प्रास्पर हो गई, अपनी लेविल पर आ गई तो फिर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को वहां से हटना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूं। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर मे विलेज को इकाई मानकर हमें चलना चाहिए और छोटे-छोटे किसानों की जो दिक्कतें हैं, ऋण की या दूसरी जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनको कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की मार्फत मुहैया किया जाना चाहिए। आज जो लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स या दूसरी बैंक्स है जिनका खास काम ग्रामीणों को, छोटे छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने का है वह आज किस प्रकार से फंक्शन कर रही है? जितनी उम्मीद हम उनसे करते थे उसका दस परसेन्ट भी वह फुलफिल नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए इस रूरल सेक्टर को पनपाने के लिए, जितनी भी कोआपरेटिव संस्थायें हैं उनकी मार्फत ऋण देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दो एक क्लाजेज के सम्बन्ध मे मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हू। इसमे जो क्लाज 23 (सी) है उसमे आपने वोटिंग राइट दिया है कमेटी के अन्दर। प्रावधान है कि कमेटी में जो वोटर्स हैं उनमे एक आदमी एक वोट देगा लेकिन जहा पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेट उसकी शेयर-होल्डर है वहा 23 (सी) के अन्दर, जितने भी उसके नामिनी होगे उनके अलग अलग वोट होंगे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेट उसकी पार्टनर हो सकती है, शेयरहोल्डर हो सकती है लेकिन मैं नही समझता कि किस चीज को सोच कर, जितने भी उसके नामिनी होगे उनको अलग अलग वोटिंग का राइट दिया गया है।

इसी तरह से यह जो दूसरे कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स रखे है, वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को रोकने के लिये उनका मै स्वागत करता हू। लेकिन इसमे तीन साल तक जो आपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रखने का प्राविजन रखा है उस पर आप रीथिंकिंग कीजिए। एक टर्म से अधिक उसको किसी भी हालत मे नही रखा जायेगा, इस प्रकार का इश्योरेंस आप इस हाउस को दीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of my Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on The Delhi Co-operative Societies Bill, 1972. This Bill seeks to replace the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act which was passed in 1925.

Sir, I need not stress the point that the co-operative laws should be so amended as to be in consonance with the requirements of modern times and to be in a position to meet the needs of the farmers now. It cannot be denied that the cooperative movement is primarily meant for the welfare of farmers and peasants in rural areas. Sir, no other banking institution and not even the branches of nationalised banks will be able to render as much assistance to the people in rural areas as the co-operative banks help them. The farmers are having faith in the cooperative institutions and in fact they entirely depend upon them for their very survival. Here and there, these might be lapses, even unpardonable lapses, in the cooperative sector. There also might be some deficiencies and draw-backs in the working of the cooperative institutions. Our aim should be to remove the bottlenecks in the working of these cooperative institutions and also to plug the loopholes wherever they are. We should endeavour to eradicate the drawbacks and deficiencies in these institutions. I am strongly of the view that it is not proper on our part to condemn the whole cooperative movement just because in its working we notice some irregularities. Before we take this approach, we should also ponder over the question whether the co-operative institutions serving the entire rural area in our country can be substituted by any other organisation, which will be in a position to meet all the requirements of farmers like credit facilities, improved variety of seeds, fertilizers *etc*, as the cooperative movement does now. I would say that it is not possible and also not feasible to replace the cooperative movement by any other organisation. In fact, we should energise further the co-operative movement so that it caters to the utmost the requirements of the farmers.

To give an illustration of the deficiency in the working of the co-operative banks, I would refer to the position obtaining now. When the farmers, who have taken loans from a co-operative bank, want to repay such loans by pledging their jewels because of unforeseen harvest failure, they come across this bottleneck. The Reserve Bank has issued a directive that the loans on jewels should not exceed 5% of the deposit of a co-operative bank. What will the farmers do? Should they go to some other bank for pledging the jewels and repay the loan from the co-operative bank by taking money from some other bank? Is it also possible for them to obtain such loans on the jewels from other commercial banks? You cannot dispute the fact that the farmers are also keen to see that their co-operative banks function profitably and that is why they want to repay the loan even by pledging the jewels when the harvest fails them. This kind of restriction of 5% of the deposits on the loan to be given against jewels is a damper to the farmers and also to the co-operative banks in rural areas. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should take this point with the Reserve Bank and see that this restriction is revoked.

Day in and day out the Government of India announce that more branches of nationalised banks should be opened in rural areas to serve the rural people On the other hand, there is this unhealthy restriction of Reserve Bank, which is impeding in the profitable working of co-operative Banks in rural areas. When the Central Cooperative Bank opens 10 or 20 branches in rural areas, they find it difficult to pay salaries to the employees because the rural branches are incurring losses on account of such restrictions. Unless this kind of restriction of 5% is lifted, these rural branches will not be able to work in a profitable manner. If we want our co-operative banking institutions to grow and to be of greater service to the rural people, I would request the hon. Minister that he should do the needful for lifting this limit of 5% for giving loans on the jewels.

Sir, the State Cooperative Bank gives loan to the Central Bank, which in return extends the loan facility to the cooperative societies in rural areas. If the co-operative society unfortunately faces liquidation, according to the present rules, the first priority on the assets of the society goes to the clearing of loans given by the State Government. You will appreciate that it should be the other way about. If the co-operative banks are to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

survive with their slender financial resources, the first priority on the assets of a society under liquidation should be towards the clearing of dues to the co-operative bank. The present method of first priority of the assets of a society under liquidation for the State Government dues should be changed and the co-operative bank dues should be given the first priority in the assets of the society under liquidation.

Sir, we have established marketing committees for the sale of agricultural commodities solely guided by the motive that the farmers should get fair price for the commodities produced by them. But we are permitting Government agencies like the State Trading Corporation, the Food Corporation *etc.*, to interfere in the working of marketing agricultural commodities. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the marketing committees are allowed to play their vital and due role in the marketing of agricultural commodities and in consequence the farmers are enabled to get fair price for their produce.

The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the fact that the Registrars have got all the powers in the hands He wanted to curtail these powers of the Registrars. At the State level, the Registrar is the top executive charged with the responsibility of running successfully and profitably the co-operative institutions. He should in fairness be allowed to function effectively. What is the harm in his having all the powers ? If the existing deficiencies in the co-operative sector are to be removed, then the Registrar should have all the powers vested in him.

In conclusion, I would appeal to all the Members not to condemn the co-operative movement as a whole just because there are some deficiencies and irregularities here and there. If we want to achieve the objective of rural welfare throughout the country, I would suggest that greater incentives and assistance should be given by the Government to co-operative movement, as that is the nearest one to help the crores of farmers in our country.

With these words, I whole heartedly welcome this Bill.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been closely associated with the cooperative movement for the last 30-40 years. The opinion of public is not very good towards cooperative movement as we expect it to be. Only thick-skinned people can survive in the cooperative societies or in the cooperative movement. (*Interruption.*) Even though it is a recognised policy of the Government, all the Opposition parties and even our party are taking advantage of group politics in the cooperatives. That is why the people are not satisfied and cooperatives are not welcomed by the people because there are defects in the Act itself, because there are defects in the management and because there are group politics in it.

Now, to avoid all these things, year after year, in several States, they are trying to have these Acts passed. But when the question of implementation comes, they are not so much interested in it. They are not so much eager to rectify these things and put them on right lines. There are several defects in the Act itself.

I remember our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru once said that he could not get a society registered for two years when he was in U. P. We should see that cooperative societies function in a proper way. All the State Governments are trying to have Acts but they are not being implemented. In several Conferences, many important suggestions are made in the field of cooperatives. But the States are not able to come forward to implement the resolutions passed by such Conferences and even agreed to by the concerned Ministers.

In this Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill, they have provided that the office bearers who are elected should not continue for more than 2 terms. That is a good objective. It should be implemented. The Government of India should direct all the State Governments to introduce this clause in their Acts also. So far as I know, some States have passed the Bills but they are not going to get the Governors' consent to get the Bills passed into Acts.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, they have passed it and they are trying to implement it. I want to bring out one or two defects here. (*Interruptions*). We cannot remove all the defects at one time. We are trying to implement it in a sincere way to

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

implement it in the interest of the public, specially in the interest of small farmers, small artisans, poor landless people and others. In my State, there are so many....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why not talk more of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill which is before the House ? This pertains to Delhi.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Yes ; this Bill is for Delhi. This Bill should be implemented and the Government of India should direct all the State Governments to introduce this kind of a Bill in other States also. That is what I am requesting the Government to do.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettia) : When the hon. Minister replies to the debate, let him say whether it will be applicable to all States or to Delhi alone.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : While I welcome the Bill, I want to make a suggestion that the Government of India should direct other State Governments also to have this kind of a Bill. The Government of India has get now full control over other States also. They should direct the State Governments to have a Bill like this in the interest of small farmers, small artisans, poor landless people and such other people also.

There are so many defects in it. I would like to give one example. There are heavy losses in the Super Bazar. Where is the fault? There are certain officers appointed by the Government. Whenever there is a fault found in the Director or some officer, they will say that they will take action. But nothing happens. These IAS or ICS officers are appointed by the Government. They are not taking proper action. And they are not going to institute any inquiry against any officers because all these officers, from top to bottom, are associated with one another ; unless there is collusion among officers, such things will not happen. In the Cooperative Act itself there is a loophole. If there is any mistake, some people think that Directors, including officers, are responsible for those things. But nobody bothers to take any action ; Government should initiate steps against officers whomsoever are responsible for mistakes. For instance, the Cooperative Sugar Factory are given licence. But they are not able to collect money. But Government is pressing for licence for them. It is not that all IAS officers are like this. Some officers in my State have helped the Society to collect the capital, but some others sit just at the table and do not collect the money at all. They must create confidence in the people. That is why, the idea of cooperative movement is a wonderful thing ; it is a very nice thing. My hon. friend, Mr. Bosu's Party and our Party believe in that, because it helps small farmers and agriculturists. But the defect is in implementation. It should be implemented correctly. Our friends, on the opposition side also, are worried about implementation of the Act ; otherwise, there will be no opposition to this legislation on cooperative movement.

I fully support this Bill and I request once again that Government of India should insist all the State Governments also to follow the lines given in this Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पान्डेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली से सम्बद्ध दिल्ली सहकारी सोसाइटीज विधेयक पर चर्चा सदन में की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि केवल विधान बना देने मात्र से या किसी चलते हुए विधान के स्थान पर दूसरा विधेयक ला कर उसको विधान का रूप देने मात्र से समस्या का हल नहीं हो जाती है। सहकारी क्षेत्र में आज जो स्थिति है, इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए उस पर मैं अपने विचार संक्षेप में प्रकट करना चाहूंगा।

हमने सहकारी सोसाइटीज का जाल बिछा दिया है। उनसे हमारी अपेक्षायें भी बहुत अधिक हैं। उन अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप कार्य हो रहा है, यह हमें देखना है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सामने बैठे हुए शिन्दे साहब भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमारी अपेक्षायें सहकारिता से पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, जिस रूप में हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन को चलाना चाहते हैं, सहकारी भावना को फैलाना चाहते हैं; लोगों को उसका लाभ देना चाहते हैं, एक ओर से दूसरे ओर तक इसको बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, छोटे किसान को या दूसरा छोटा मोटा काम

करने वालों को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वह हम नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं। यही कारण है कि आज लोगों में, आम जनता में यह चर्चा का विषय बन गया है और लोग कहने लग गए हैं कि ऐसी सहकारिता न ही हो तो अच्छा हो। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हू कि सहकारी आन्दोलन अच्छा नहीं है। वह अपने आप मे बहुत अच्छा है, उसका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, उसके पीछे जो भावना है, वह बहुत प्रशंमनीय है और इस आन्दोलन का प्रसार भी होना चाहिये, प्रचार होना चाहिए। लेकिन सहकारी समितियां आदि जो हैं वे ठीक ढग से काम करें, इसमें भी कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं।

दिल्ली की चर्चा करते हुए माननीय सदस्य श्री सम्भली ने बताया कि यहां ही नहीं अन्यत्र भी ऐसी सोसाइटीज देखी गई हैं जिनके बारह बारह बरस तक की लम्बी अवधि तक निर्वाचन नही हुए। दूसरी तरफ ऐसी भी सोसाइटियां हैं जो भग या बन्द कर दी गई और प्रशासक नियुक्त हो गया, तो जहां उसकी अवधि छः महीने की विधेयक में निर्धारित हैं, वह लगातार छः छ. महीने करके तीन बरस तक काम करता रहे और नए चुनाव नहीं करवाए गए। यही कारण है कि आज लोगो में सहकारिता के प्रति उदासीनता है। हम इन पर करोड़ों नही अरबों रुपया खर्च करते है। दिल्ली को आप लें। दिल्ली में लोगों की करोड़ों रुपये की पूजी शेयरों के रूप में इनमे लगी हुई है। इन शेयर होल्डरों को आप ने कब कब और कितना लाभ पहुचाया है और कब कब उनको शेयरों पर ब्याज दिया हैं और अगर नहीं दिया है तो क्यों नहीं दिया है और इसके कारण क्या हैं? आपकी कितनी सोसाइटीज बनी हुई हैं, कृषि समितियां ऐसी हैं या ग्राम सेवा समितियां हैं या दूसरी छोटी बड़ी समितियां बनी हुई हैं उनमे से कितनी समितियां ऐसी हैं जो स्वयं में आत्म निर्भर हैं और उनको किसी दूसरे की सहायता या सहयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

वर्षों के सहकारिता आन्दोलन के बाद भी, सरकारी पोषण के बाद भी, सरकार सहकारी समितियों को आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना सकी है। इस स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं कोई त्रुटि अवश्य है और इसको आत्म-परताल करना आवश्यक है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बैंकिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और सहकारिता मंत्रियों के 1968 के सम्मेलन का जिक्र किया है। बैंकिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 154, पैराग्राफ 19 में कहा गया है।

> "The most recent review of the subject was done by the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee which summed up its observations on the performance of the primary credit societies as follows:
>
> (a) The proportion of co-operative credit to the total borrowings of the cultivators appears to have continued to be small in absolute standards in most parts of the country;

इसमे आगे कहा गया है:

> "(d) A large number of primary societies are not potentially viable and must be regarded as inadequate and unsatisfactory agencies for dispensing production-oriented credit;"

रिपोर्ट के पेज 155 और 156 पर जो निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं, उनसे साफ पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में चलने वाली सहकारी समितियो से, चाहे वे सुपर बाजार हो या मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज हों, जो किसानों के गल्ले की खरीदों-फरोख्त का काम करती हैं, जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह आज नहीं मिल रहा है। भले ही सरकार यह दावा करे कि दिल्ली में अनेकों सहकारी समितियां हैं, उनमें लाखों सदस्य हैं, उनका 50 करोड़ रुपये का लेन-देन है और देश में भी सहकारिता का बहुत विस्तार हुआ है, लेकिन वे सहकारी समितियां ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रही हैं और उनसे जनता को पूरा लाभ नहीं पहुच रहा है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि सहकारी समितियों के वार्षिक चुनावों के अवसर पर ऐसे आरोप

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय]

लगाये जाते हैं कि अमुक अमुक व्यक्तियों पर इतना इतना कर्जा है, इसलिये वे मत देने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी देखा जाता है कि सहकारी समितियों के पदाधिकारी परस्पर मिलकर पेपर ट्रांजेक्शन मात्र करते हैं कि इतना पैसा दिया है, इतना वापिस आया है और इतना समिति के पास है। यह स्थिति न केवल दिल्ली में, बल्कि देश के अन्य भागों में भी है। जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, मन्त्री महोदय बतायें कि यहां पर सहकारी समितियों की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है और शेयर होल्डर्ज को लाभ के रूप में कितना रुपया दिया गया है और अगर नहीं दिया गया है, तो क्यों नहीं दिया गया है। इन समितियों के बारे मे कई प्रकार के आरोप और प्रत्यारोप लगाये जाते हैं। दिल्ली की कुछ सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों ने जमीन और दूसरी सुविधाओ की मांग की है, लेकिन उनके प्रार्थना पत्रो को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया है। आज सरकार उन सहकारी समितियों पर अपना आधिपत्य रखकर उनको अपनी इच्छानुसार चलाना चाहती है। यदि यही स्थिति रही, तो देश मे सहकारिता आन्दोलन से कोई लाभ नही होगा।

अब मैं इस विधेयक की कुछ धाराओ की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। धारा 20 (2) मे उपराज्यपाल को बहुत व्यापक अधिकार दिये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको इतने लम्बे चौड़े अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

धारा 23 मे कहा गया है "सहकारी सोसाइटी के प्रत्येक सदस्य का सोसाइटी के मामलों में एक मत देने का अधिकार होगा: परन्तु—(क) मत बराबर होने की दशा मे अध्यक्ष को द्वितीय या निर्णायक मत देने का अधिकार होगा। मैं समझता हू कि प्रजातांत्रिक परम्परा के अनुसार किसी को भी दो मत देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। सामान्य रूप से एक व्यक्ति को एक मत देने का अधिकार होता है। इसलिये अध्यक्ष को भी केवल एक मत देने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Chairman is from among the members. The casting vote is to be exercised by the Chairman and he is the representative of the society. He is one of the Members of the Society.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: धारा 32 (1) मे कहा गया है कि यदि रजिस्ट्रार की राय में कोई सहकारी समिति अपने कृत्यों का पालन करने में बराबर व्यतिक्रम करती है या उपेक्षा (नेग्लीजेंस) करती हैं, तो रजिस्ट्रार नोटिस देकर उस समिति को भंग कर सकेगा। "उपेक्षा" शब्द बड़ा व्यापक है। इसके अन्तर्गत रजिस्ट्रार किसी भी समिति के बारे मे कह सकता है कि उसने अपने कृत्यो का पालन करने में उपेक्षा की है।

धारा 32 (1) (ख) मे कहा गया है कि रजिस्ट्रार किसी समिति को भंग करने के बाद किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसका प्रशासक नियुक्त कर सकेगा, चाहे वह व्यक्ति उस समिति का सदस्य न भी हो। इस व्यवस्था को भी उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

इस धारा मे यह भी कहा गया है कि सोसाइटी की कालावधि रजिस्ट्रार के विवेकानुसार समय समय पर बढ़ाई जा सकेगी, जोकि तीन वर्ष से अवधि की नहीं होगी। एक तो तीन वर्ष की अवधि बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी है। यदि किसी समिति को भंग किया जाता है, तो तत्काल उसके इलैक्शन हों और चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि उसके काम को चलायें। दूसरे, विवेक का कोई मानदंड नहीं है। इसलिये रजिस्ट्रार को इस प्रकार का असीमित अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

धारा 55 (1) में कहा गया है कि रजिस्ट्रार स्वप्रेरणा से—आफ हिज ओन मोशन किसी सोसाइटी के बारे में जांच करने का

आदेश दे सकेगा । चाहे समिति का कोई सदस्य कहे या न कहे, वह अपनी इच्छा से, कोई मन मुटाव होने पर कह सकेगा कि समिति का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है, उसकी बहियां ठीक नहीं हैं, इसलिए उस के गठन और वित्तीय अवस्था की जांच की जायेगी । रजिस्ट्रार की जो पावर्ज दी गई हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं । आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं ।

धारा 78 (1) में कहा गया है : "उप-राज्यपाल इस अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन प्रदत्त कृत्यों को करने के लिए अधिकरण गठित करेगा, जो दिल्ली सहकारी अधिकरण कहलाएगा ।" इसमे यह तो कहा गया है कि अधिकरण का गठन कौन करेगा, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि उस अधिकरण का स्वरूप क्या होगा, उसका कार्य क्या होगा, उसके सदस्य निर्वाचित होंगे या मनोनीत, आदि ।

अन्त मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस विधेयक मे बहुत-सी खामिया हैं । यह विधेयक इतनी जल्दी लाया गया है कि हमे इसका गहराई से अध्ययन करने का अवसर भी प्राप्त नही हुआ है । अच्छा होता, अगर इसको एक प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाता । मन्त्री महोदय ने 1968 के सहकारिता मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन और बैंकिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया है । अत: इस पर गहराई से विचार जरूरी है । वह इस विधेयक को विलम्ब से भी लाये हैं । इसलिए अगर इसमे एक दो महीने का विलम्ब और हो जाता, तो कुछ न बिगड़ता । अगर इसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाता, तो इस विधेयक की त्रुटियो को दूर किया जा सकता था और लोगों को सहकारिता से अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में यह कदम ज्यादा कारगर होता ।

आज सहकारिता आन्दोलन के बारे में एक नए ढंग से सोचने की आवश्यकता है । तभी वह सफल होगा, वर्ना वह एक आन्दोलन मात्र रह जायेगा । जैसा कि कहा जाता है, आज सहकारी आन्दोलन एक प्रकार से अस-कारी आन्दोलन बन गया है । कृपया इसे असर-कारी आन्दोलन होने से बचायें ।

श्री दलीप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं दिल्ली कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बिल का समर्थन करता चाहता हू ।

इस बिल की क्लाज 31 (5) में कहा गया है कि ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी का आफिसबेयरर नहीं बन सकता, चाहे वह पद प्रेजिडेंट, वाइस-प्रेजिडेंट, चेयरमैन या वाइस-चेयरमैन का हो, और चाहे मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, सेक्रेटरी, ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी या ट्रैजरर का हो, जो दो टर्म्ज तक किसी पद पर रह चुका हो । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आदमी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आता है, जिसको सोसाइटी के मेम्बर चुन कर भेजते हैं, उसमें क्या डिसक्वालिफिकेशन आ जाता है ? हमारे यहा कितने ही पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर 1952 से लेकर आज तक चले आ रहे हैं । इसी तरह ऐसे एसेम्बलीज कमेटीज और कारपोरेशन के मेम्बर भी हैं, जो लगातार पांच टर्म्ज से चले आ रहे हैं । इस बिल मे मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह रोक लगा दी है कि जो भी व्यक्ति दो टर्म्ज तक, या उनके पार्ट तक, आफिसबेयरर रह चुकेगा, वह फिर मुकर्रर होने के लिए डिस-क्वालिफाइड हो जायेगा । अगर कोई आफिस-बेयरर एक दो साल बाद मुकर्रर होता है और छः साल पूरे नहीं करता है, तो भी वह डिस-क्वालिफाइड हो जायेगा । यह कोई दिक्कत की बात नही है । एक आदमी को लोग पसन्द करते हैं । वह आदमी एलेक्शन मे जीत कर आता है । डेमोक्रेसी के अंदर यह फायदा होता है कि जिस आदमी को जनता जिता कर भेजे वह डिस-क्वालीफाइड नहीं माना जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस के अंदर यह कहना चाहता हू कि यहां पर एक गवर्नमेंट नामिनी की बात कही गई है पृष्ठ 13 के ऊपर क्लाज 31, सब-क्लाज (9) (ए) के अंदर जिसमे यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट नामिनी मुकर्रर किए जाएंगे मैनेजमेंट के अंदर । अब जो पहले

[श्री प्रदीप सिंह]

भी चलता रहा है लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं कहा गया कि कितना गवर्नमेंट शेयर उस इस्टीट्यूशन मे होगा। क्योंकि एक हजार देकर भी नामिनेट किया जा सकता है सरकार का नामिनी, एक लाख देकर भी हो सकता है, दस लाख देकर भी हो सकता है। तो उसका शेयर कम से कम बताना चाहिए। पिछले दिल्ली कोआपरेटिव बैंक के मामले में जब सरकारी अफसरो का नामिनेशन था तो हमने यह बात कही थी कि पांच लाख रुपये के अगर गवर्नमेंट के शेयर होंगे तो गवर्नमेंट के नामिनीज मैनेजमेंट मे शामिल करेंगे। अब इसके अदर कोई हद मुकर्रर नही है चाहे जितना शेयर गवर्नमेंट दे उसके नामिनीज जरूर जाएगे। यहा पर जितनी पावर है वह डिपार्टमेंट को दे दी गई है, रजिस्ट्रार को दे दी गई है। आप जानते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी मे जब हम ब्यूरोक्रेसी की तरफ जाते है तो बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी की बात यह साबित होती है। इसमे एक बात यह भी की गई है कि रजिस्ट्रार जब चाहेगा नोटिस देकर मैनेजमेंट को सुपरसीड कर सकता है। अभी पिछले दिल्ली स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक को दो महीने के लिए सुपरसीड किया गया और मैनेजमेंट को हटा करके तीन अफसर वहा पर मुकर्रर किए गए। उन आफिसर्स मे से दो महीने के अदर एक दिन के लिए भी कोई आफिसर देखने नही गया। मुझे समझ मे नही आता है कि जो जनता के एलैक्टेड रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स हैं उनको हटा कर के वहा पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय यह कोई समझदारी की बात नहीं मालूम होती। इसमे इतनी ताकत दे दी गई हैं रजिस्ट्रार को या लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को कि जब चाहे किसी सोसाइटी को सुपरसीड कर सकता है और किसी रीजन के। इसमे यह दिया है कि वह नोटिस देगा और अपार्च्युनिटी मिलेगी, लेकिन रीजन क्या होगा यह नहीं दिया है। यह उनकी नाराजगी भी हो सकती है या कोई खास और रीजन भी हो सकता है। यह बात मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हू कि जिस इंस्टीट्यूशन, बैंक या फेडरेशन का मैनेजमेंट ठीक नहीं है, जिसके अंदर दिक्कत है; बेईमानी की जाती है, उसको तो जरूर सुपरसीड कर दिया जाय। लेकिन जो अच्छे ढग से चल रहा है बैंक उसके मैनेजमेंट को इसलिए सुपरसीड कर दिया गया कि कुछ बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स से रजिस्ट्रार साहब नाराज थे और दो महीने तक वह बैंक सुपरसीड रहा। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर से हमने कहा कि क्या बात है, रीजन क्या है इसका मैनेजमेंट सुपरसीड करने का? कोई रीजन नही था। जो एलीगेशन्स लगाए गये हैं वह बिलकुल गलत थे। आखिर लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने हमारी दरख्वास्त को मान लिया और बैंक को दोबारा फिर रीइस्टेट किया। मैं बताना चाहता हू कि दो महीने के अदर जो कोआपरेटिव बैंक की हालत बनी है, एक नये पैसे की वसूली कोई भी करने को तैयार नही हुआ क्योंकि कोई देखभाल करने वाला नही था और किसी को पैसा नहीं मिला। डिपाजिटर्स डिपाजिट्स निकालने लग गए। कोई नया डिपाजिट नही आया। दो महीने मे यह हालत हुई। तो मैं यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हू मंत्री महोदय से कि यह बात आप जरूर देख लें कि बगैर किसी वजह के महज किसी आफिसर की नाराजगी से या किसी खास कारण से कोई मैनेजमेंट सुपरसीड नही होना चाहिए। दिल्ली के अदर दो तीन किस्म की सोसाइटीज काफी तेजी से काम कर रही है। लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हू कि 51 लाख रुपया कोआपरेटिव बैंक का लिक्विडेशन मे पड़ा हुआ है और बैंक ने 5 वेहिकिल्स रजिस्ट्रार साहब को दिए हैं। बैंक की गाड़िया सब उनके डिस्पोजल पर हैं। जब चाहें वसूली करें लेकिन आज जो सोसाइटीज लिक्विडेशन में थी उनमे कोई वसूली नहीं हो पाई। लिविंग सोसाइटीज में से पैसा निकाल कर ले आते है। आज इस डिपार्टमेंट को आप इतनी ताकत दे रहे हैं तो उसमे यह समझने की बात है कि वह वसूली के काम को करे और बैंक को या फैडरेशन को या सोसाइटी की मदद करें। कितनी सोसाइटीज दिल्ली में ऐसी हैं जो लिविंग सोसाइटीज थीं उनको सहज नाराज होकर लिक्विडेशन में डाल दिया गया है?

मैं अन्त में यह कहना चाहता हू कि सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो रोक लगाई गई हैं इलैक्शन के ऊपर जिसमें डिस्क्वालिफाई कर देते हैं, यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो इलैक्शन जीत कर आए उसका स्वागत होना चाहिए क्योंकि जनता ने उसको इलैक्ट करके भेजा है । यह रोक जरूर हटा दी जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै इस बिल का समर्थन करता हू ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल दिल्ली से ताल्लुक रखता है । इसमे पुराने एक्ट मे चेंजिज की गई है और पुराने एक्ट को रिप्लेस किया है । महाराष्ट्र के एक्ट के ढग से इसको लाया गया है । हम जब भी कभी देखते हैं महाराष्ट्र की तरफ तो पाते है कि वहा सोसाइटीज का मैनेजमेट बहुत अच्छे ढग से किया जा रहा है । जहा तक कोआप्रेटिव शुगर मिल्ज का ताल्लुक है वे बहुत आला पाई गईं । दूसरी सोसाइटीज भी बहुत अच्छी हैं । इस बिल को उसी ढग से लाया गया है । कुछ जो 1925 का ऐक्ट था उसमे कमिया थी, उनको दूर करके और इसको रिशेप करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है । मै मत्री महोदय को इसके लिए बधाई देता हू ।

कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज म जो यह कमी थी कि जब जी चाहे इलैक्शन करवा दिया, या दस साल नहीं करवाया तो वही की वही पडी रहेगी इसको उन्होंने दूर किया है । दिल्ली मे कई सोसाइटीज हैं जो जमीन को बेचती हैं, या अमानत के लिये या दूसरी चीजों के लिये काम करती हैं, उनके पास कितना सरमाया है यह आपने कभी देखा नही । वह कितना पैसा किस ढग से इस्तेमाल करती हैं, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह यूनियन टेरीटरी है और इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना जरूरी है । इन्होंने यह बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है जो इस बिल को लाकर पुराने ऐक्ट का रिप्लेसमेंट किया है यूनियन टेरीटरी की कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को अच्छे ढंग से चलाने के लिये । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो डिलेज थी उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । मैं शिन्दे साहब को मुबारकबाद दूगा जब वह डिलेज को दूर कर सकेंगे । किसी आदमी की रजिस्ट्रेशन उस सोसाइटी के अदर हो तो वह अपनी मर्जी से करते है, सालों साल उसको लटका सकते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि हम डिलेज को दूर करेंगे । मुझे शक है कि वह इसको दूर कर सकेंगे क्योकि उसमे जो पेचीदगियां और भी हैं जिससे किसी आदमी को उसके अदर शामिल होने मे काफी देर लगाई जा सकती है क्योंकि वह इम्पार्टेंट आदमी है । इसीलिये इन्होने यह ठीक बात की है कि कोई आदमी तीन साल से ज्यादा या तीन सोसाइटीज का लगातार मेम्बर नही रह सकता है । इस पाबन्दी मे यह होगा कि रोटेशन से हर आदमी को यह मौका मिलेगा कि वह आकर कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटी के अदर काम कर सके । दूसरे, यह कि यह इजारेदारी नही है, यह इन्होने तोडी है । इसको तोडने से लाजिमी तौर पर दूसरे आदमी आगे आ सकेंगे । मैं कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को मजबूत बनाने के हक मे हू । प्राइवेट सेक्टर की जगह हम कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर को बडा अच्छा हिस्सा मानते हैं और इसको मजबूत करने की जरूरत है । अगर देहाती जिन्दगी को आपने अच्छा बनाना है तो कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर मजबूत बनाया जाय । आप देखें कि किस भाव पर, किस इन्टेरेस्ट पर इनको कर्जा मिलता है । यह जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का सिस्टम है इसको आसान कीजिए क्योंकि सवा नौ, साढ़े नौ पर्सेंट पर इनको कर्जा दिया जाता है जबकि इडस्ट्रीज को तीन सवा तीन परसेंट पर दिया जाता है । यह कौन खा जाता है रास्ते से ? मेरा कहना है कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज को खत्म करना चाहिये, सीधे कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को रुपया मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे अपना काम चला सकें । डायरेक्ट उनको मिलना चाहिये । यह दरम्यान मे बहुत सी एजेंसीज उसमे आ जाती हैं। कोओप्रेटिव्ज का रुपया हजम हो जाता है । एक नही कई स्टेजिज में से होकर रुपया आता

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

है। रास्ते में जितनी इंस्टीट्यूशंज बनाई हुई हैं वे रुपया खाती हैं और वह रुपया दो परसेंट, तीन परसेंट और चार परसेंट चार्ज हो करके आखिर में जो बैनिफिशरी है उसको सवा नौ साढ़े नौ परसेंट पर मिलता है। इसके बारे में खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो वही बात होगी कि यह कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर नहीं होगा यह तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर होगा। मैं इनको बधाई इसलिये देता हूं कि इन्होंने कुछ एजूकेशन फण्ड और दूसरी चीजों के लिये प्रावीजन रखा है। लेकिन गवर्नर के पास इतनी पावर्स नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर मजबूत करना है तो लोगों को मजबूत कीजिये, जो चुन कर आनेवाले हैं, उसको मजबूत कीजिये, वरना जो आपका कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर का परपज है, वह खत्म हो जायगा, क्योंकि गवर्नर को पता नहीं है कि नीचे की सोसायटीज क्या काम करती हैं, सिर्फ रजिस्ट्रार को पता होता है। किसी को खत्म कर दें, किसी को सालिस मुकर्रिर कर दें– यह ठीक नहीं है। आप दिल्ली की हिस्ट्री को देखें–कितने सालिस मुकर्रिर हुए और कितने साल उनको खत्म करने में लगे। यह हालत हुई है कि अगर सोसायटी के पास कुछ फण्ड बकाया रहता है और सालिस मुकर्रिर हो गया है तो वह पैसा भी खत्म हो गया और कोई काम नहीं हुआ। इसलिये इसके सिलसिले में भी कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये।

आपने प्रावीजन किया है कि अगर कोई सोसायटी 30 दिन में रजिस्टर न कराये तो उसके खिलाफ दूसरा आदमी शिकायत कर सकता है। आप ऐसी बात कीजिये, लेकिन इस बात का भी ख्याल रखिये कि आदमी उस सोसायटी में हिस्सा ले सके। अगर आप ऐसा कर पायेंगे तो कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर का जो आइडिया है, वह खत्म हो जाता है।

आपने इस कानून में कहा है कि मनी-लैण्डर्स, ट्रेडर्स या मिडिलमैन जिनके इन्टरेस्ट काम्फ्लिक्ट करते हैं उनको नजदीक नहीं आने देंगे, लेकिन वे किसी न किसी ढंग से जरूर आयेंगे, वे खुद नहीं आयेंगे तो अपने आदमी को भेजेंगे, तब आप किस लिहाज से उसको रोक सकते हैं। आपने रोटेशन तो मुकर्रिर कर दी कि इतने साल के बाद दूसरा आदमी चुना जायगा, बार-बार वही आदमी नहीं चुना जायगा, लेकिन फिर भी उनको रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। हर आदमी इस बात को पसन्द करेगा कि इजारेदारी को रोका जाय, लेकिन फिर भी वे उसको शक करते रहेंगे। कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर का अगर फैलाव करना है तो यह लाजमी है कि मनीलैंडर्स को आप कैसे रोकेंगे—इसकी वजाहत करें। वैसे तो सरकार भी मनीलैंडर है, लेकिन इन लोगों का इन्फिल्ट्रेशन तो कई ढग से होता है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रार, जिसके जिम्मे आपने यह काम लगाना है, वह कोई टाइम–बाण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाये। जहा उसके इस्पैक्टर्स को मेम्बर्स को रजिस्टर करना है, वहां वे यह भी कहे कि जो फैसले पडे हुए है, उनको भी साफ कर दिया जाय और बकाया न रहने पाये। क्योंकि जिन आदमियों की तरफ रुपया नहीं निकलता है, वे कोर्ट मे चले जाते हैं और इस तरह से कोआपरेटिव्ज का मतलब खत्म हो जाता है। इसको कैसे रोकना है आप इस पर गौर करें। जितने पुराने एरियर्स है उनको खत्म करायेंगे यह अच्छी बात है।

मैं चाहता हू कि दूसरी स्टेट्स भी इसी ढंग से सोचें, कि इस सैक्टर मे जितनी गन्द आ गई है, उसको कैसे साफ करना है, क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में लोगों ने सोसायटीज का लाखों रुपया हजम किया हुआ है –फर्टिलाइजर में और दूसरी चीजों में। इंस्पेक्टर उनसे मिले हुए हैं। हजारों ऐसी सोसायटीज मिल सकती हैं जिनमें सोसायटीज के मालिक कुछ नही करते, इंस्पैक्टर उनको कहते हैं कि इस ढंग से बेच दो और कह दो कि खत्म हो गया। सब चीजें पानी में बह गईं, खाद खत्म हो गई, सारा रुपया सोसायटी के नाम पड़ जाता है, सोसायटी डिफाल्ट हो जाती है। आज डिफाल्ट

सोसाइटीज बंध रही हैं और अच्छी सोसायटी को कोई नहीं बैंक रहा है।

आप जो बिल लाये हैं, इसको पास करना चाहिए, जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करें। ऐसा न हो कि सोसायटी इंस्टीच्यूशन बन जाय, गवर्नर के नीचे आ जाय, इनको कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में फैलने दीजिए। इसके साथ जो तजावीज मैंने दी हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I am thankful to the hon. Members for participating in the deliberations and I also thank the other hon. Members who gave support to this Bill by their presence here, I was pleasantly surprised to find that there is considerable appreciation of the co-operative movement among all sections of the House. Members from different parties spoke and the main point of their speeches is that the co-operative movement is a very useful and important instrument for the development of the rural economy as well as helping the poorer sections of our society. That has been the main trend of their speeches and I appreciate their comments very much.

While making their comments, they rightly emphasised the fact that co-operative moment should be made a more useful instrument, and that defects should be removed, for furthering the cause of the common people. I appreciate that sentiment. In fact for the first time you will find that the Government of India has made efforts in proceeding in that direction. I am not saying that this Bill is hundred per cent without defects. There may be defects here and there, but as I told some hon. Members, we have an open mind on this issue, but we should be clear as to what should be the future of this movement, because we want that this movement should not be allowed to be exploited by vested interests, dominated by a handful of persons either in the villages or elsewhere. Therefore, a very important principle has been introduced in this Bill of democratisation and open membership.

I am sorry that there has been some misunderstanding by some hon. Members in regard to some of the important provisions of this Bill. For instance, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee asked why there is a provision in this Bill that a member of a society can be on the management of three societies. I would like to submit that for the first time a very important principle has been introduced in this Bill though one of our colleagues criticised it, I think it is a very important provision—that no office-bearer can hold office for more than two terms. That means a person can be an office-bearer only for a maximum period of six years. Of course, he can come again after a lapse of three years For the first time this has been introduced because we have all-India experience and we find that some people manage to see that they continue to be there and they manage things in such a way that it is very difficult to remove them. The criticism is true that in certain areas vested interest have come to dominate the co-operative movement. In order to see that this defect is remedied or removed, we have introduced for the first time this important provision. Instead of welcoming this provision; Mr. Chatterjee has only asked why one person should be allowed at three places.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is welcome, but the same restriction should be put on this also.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : He is a very enlightened member. In fact, he knows the co-operative movement and he seems to be closely associated with it. If a man is a Member of the Managing Committee of a Village Society, and that Society is again represented on the Marketing Society, do you mean to say that no Member of the Village Society should be represented on the Marketing Society? Village Societies are constituent members of District Co-operative Central Banks. Representative of the Village Society go on the Board of Directors of District Co-operative Central Banks, therefore, there is a specific provision in the law that one will not be a member of a Managing Committee of more than one society of the same type, but there is no restriction for different tiers. The same man can be on the Marketing Society and the District Co-operative Central Bank, depending upon the situation. There-

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

fore, it is very desirable that the persons who have field experience and who are closely connected with village life should be represented on the various organisations and, therefore this provision has been made. I hope that this explanation will satisfy Mr. Chatterjee.

He again stated that there should be a provision for supersession without notice because sometimes when Societies have to be suspended or taken over, they take away the records He will see that there is Clause 33 (1) which reads :

> "If the record, registers or the books of accounts of a co-operative society are likely to be tampered with or destroyed and the fund and property of a society are likely to be misappropriated or misapplied"

In such circumstances, immediate action can be taken without notice. There is already a provision to take care of that contingency.

16. hrs.

Shri Ishaq Sambhali made some helpful suggestions for improving the working of the cooperative movement and I welcome those suggestions. In future, we will continue to have a dialogue with hon. members and if certain policy decisions have to be taken on the basis of the experience of hon. members, we are prepared to discuss those things with them. We are prepared to accept any suggestion which will help to democratise the cooperative movement, to make it more effective for promoting the cause of the weaker sections. There should not be any doubt about that in his mind. He said, in some cooperative societies, for 20 years, there are no audits. We are taking up this point about delay in audit with the State Governments and also with the Delhi Administration. If the *post mortem* is done after a number of years, it does not serve any useful purpose. Quick audit is very important. So, we shall take the necessary steps to see that audits are completed as early as possible.

I am glad Shri Shiv Nath Singh welcomed the restrictions. He has in advance replied to the other hon. members.

Shri Gowder made a suggestion about strictions put by the Reserve Bank. We will examine it. I am glad that though he belongs to the DMK, he have been given some useful suggestions about the cooperative movement.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : DMK members also give useful suggestions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Only sometimes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Always. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . I expect cooperation even from Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu so far as the cooperative movement is concerned, not to speak of the DMK.

We will examine the comments made by Mr. Gowder carefully and whatever matters need to be taken up with the Reserve Bank, we shall do so. He said public sector organisations like STC or Food Corporation should necessarily involve the cooperatives in the marketing operations to the extent possible and feasible. I entirely share that view. Hon. members will be happy to know that we have given general directions to the Food Corporation which carries on massive procurement operations that wherever cooperatives are capable of discharging their duties, the cooperatives should be involved. Last year a substantial portion of the procurement was done through cooperatives. So, we are trying to eliminate the middleman and involve more and more the cooperations in these operations.

Shri Suryanarayana suggested that the basic principles incorporated in this Bill should be also incorporated in the State Law. Shri K. N. Tiwary supported him. Mr. Suryanarayana is a senior member and a senior cooperator in the country. He knows that cooperation is a State subject and constitutionally it is within the competence of the State legislatures. As far as the basic principles are concerned, we shall take it up with the State Governments about elimination of vested interests, etc. Some matters have already been taken up. Though Shrimati Mukul Banerjee has not spoken, she has tabled an amendment.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Unless the cooperatives all over India succeed, the success

of co-operatives in Delhi has no meaning. So, whatever reform the hon. Minister wants to introduce for Delhi must be done for other States also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am coming to that. I was only referring to the amendment given notice of by Shrimati Mukul Banerji. She has given notice of a very important amendment to the effect that the small farmers, Scheduled Caste people and weaker sections should have a majority in the management. Though technically we could not accept the wording of her amendment, we have accepted that suggestion and we are bringing forward an amendment where that principle has been accepted. That 60 to 70 per cent of the people are the small farmers and belonging to weaker sections of society. Now the complaint is that the village co-operative societies are dominated by the big landlords. Under the new amendment 50 per cent representatives would be small farmers, Scheduled Caste people and weaker sections of the society. Once that principles is accepted by this hon. House, we will take it up with the State Governments that Parliament has accepted the principle and so you should also follow it. So, the acceptance of such principles by the House gives me strength and I would be in a stranger position to orgue with the State Governments that these principles should be incorporated by the State Governments in their legislation. There are a number of other principles which also we will take up with the State Government after this Bill is passed by Parliament.

Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya and some other hon. Members suggested that the benefits should go to the small farmers. I have nothing to add to what I have said in the beginning. There are certain societies to which elections do not take place for quite some time. We want the co-operative movement to be a very effective democratic organisation. So, all norms and principles of democracy should be observed. If statutory elections are not held by the co-operative societies then a democratic principle is violated. Stringent action should be taken in such cases and the authority competent to permit postponement of elections should be restricted as much as possible.

Shri Dalip Singh wanted to know why there should be a restriction or limitation of two terms. I think it is a desirable thing. I was associated with the co-operative movement for a major part of my life as a field worker and I consider it a very important instrument. But there are some undesirable developments in the co-operative movement which we should take note of. So, some corrective measures should be introduced to see that it remains a healthy movement. If you take the picture of the country as a whole there are certain areas where the co-operative movement is not coming up at all. One of the reasons for this is that vested interests dominate some such societies. While I am thankful to the hon. Members who have spoken in praise of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra, I can say from my own experience that some vested interests are trying to exploit his very powerful instrument. A stage has come when note has to be taken of this at the national level because the cooperative movement should be an instrument to help the poor and not a few self-seekers. Therefore, I do not agree with Shri Dalip Singh that provision for the restriction to two terms should not be there. I think it is very desirable to have it and a stage has come to make it applicable to the country as a whole.

Shri Darbara Singh said that corrupt practices should not be allowed in the cooperative movement. No body allows it ; some people manage to indulge in corrupt practices I think, the way provisions have been made in the Bill and with the democratic principles which we have tried to introduce, there will be certain checks.

Some suggestion was made by Shri Sambhali for audit checks and other thinks. We will go into it and see to what extent improvements can be made. But, ultimately, the health of the cooperative movement will depend on the inherent awareness and consciousness among members themselves. What needs to be done really is to remove the domination of vested interests and to see that these organisations function very effectively as democratic organisations. Then, it is for members to see that nobody is allowed to exploit and indulge in corrupt practices. To the extent that it is the responsibility of Government as far as the Delhi area is concerned, Government will take care to see that necessary steps are taken against corrupt practices etc. Therefore, some powers have been given to the Registrar and the Lieutenant-Gov-

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

There has been some criticism that the Registrar has been given too many powers and why so much authority has been vested in the Lieutenant-Governor. In Delhi now there is the rule of the people's elected representatives and the Lieutenant-Governor, while exercising any of these powers as far as broad policy matters are concerned, I am sure, will consult the elected, democratic people. That is the normal system of functioning.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Corrupt practices are done on a cooperative basis.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I wish human society was very ideal. The cooperative movement is a part of our general social set up. Whatever good or bad is there in the social set-up naturally gets reflected here. But as practical politicians we should try to understand these things of practical life. It is not that I am trying to justify it ; I stand for healthy practices in the cooperative movement. Anybody indulging in corrupt practices should be condemned and no effort should be spared by Government agencies or anybody to expose them or take necessary stringent action against them.

There were many other helpful suggestions but I do not go into all those details now. I have covered the major part of the criticism by hon. Members. May I submit at the end that I am soliciting the support of this House for passing this Bill ? This Bill was first introduced in 1965 but before it could be passed the Lok Sabha's life was over. It was again introduced in 1969 but before it could be passed, the Lok Sabha was dissolved.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : This time that is not going to happen.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : This is a dangerous Bill. Better withdraw it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is not dangerous. You did not pass it earlier. That is why that happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have frightened

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If you pass it and support it, I do not think their is any risk involved now. Therefore, though there were some suggestions from hon. Members to refer it to the Select Committee, I think, it is desirable that I should seek the support of hon. Members to pass it now.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda) : How do you determine whether one is a small farmer or not ? You might have known that in Punjab some landlords are taking legal separation from their wives just to become small farmers.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जब इतने बड़े सैक्टर को परमिशन आप देते हैं तब इसके लिए पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी जैसी कोई चीज होनी चाहिए। सिर्फ रजिस्ट्रार को ही सब कुछ न बना दिया जाये। आप उसको पावर दें, लेकिन सुपरविजन भी कुछ होना चाहिए।

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی : میں نے عرض کیا کہ جب اتنے بڑے سیکٹر کو پرمیشن آپ دیتے ھیں تب اس کے لئے پبلک انڈرٹیکنگ کمیٹی جیسی کوئی چیز ھونی چاھیئے—صرف رجسٹرار کو ھی سب کچھ نہ بنا دیا جائے—آپ اس کو پاور دیں، لیکن سپرویژن بھی کچھ ھونی چاھیئے]

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I will come to both the point a little later.

As I was submitting, I would seek the support of this House for immediately passing the Bill. Some Members made a reference as to why it should not be referred to the Select Committee. In fact, this was discussed at various levels, with the representatives of the cooperative movement, with the representatives of the cooperative unions, and major principles were discussed in the Chief Ministers Conference, in the Cooperative Ministers Conference, not from the point of view of Delhi alone but from the point of view of the country as a whole. The principles which have been incorporated into this Bill are as a result of the deliberations in various bodies. So, a lot of thinking has been done about it. I would seek the cooperation of the hon.

Members in passing this Bill. Later on, I am prepared to have a dialogue with hon. Members. Let this become a law. Later on, if after some experience, we find that there are certain difficulties, we are prepared to reconsider. The Government of India has an open mind on this issue. We do really desire that this Act must become a very important instrument in cooperative movement. At the moment, Delhi is governed by the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 and that Act has now been repealed by Gujarat and Maharashtra, but it still continues to operate in Delhi. Therefore, it is desirable that an up-to-date law is made applicable to Delhi.

As far as Shri Bhaura's point is concerned as to how you define "small farmer", etc., I think necessary care will have to be takan by the State Governments and State administration. Under the rules, "small farmer" will be defined. But supposing somebody belonging to "big farmer" group, from the same family or a close relation, does something, naturally, the rules can be framed in such a way to exclude such persons. That means either the Delhi Administration or any other State Government or the State administration will have to be vigilant about it because, ultimately, they are the implementing authority.

About Shri Ishaq Sambhali's suggestion as to why not have some kind of forum like the Public Undertakings, etc, already there is a provision in this Bill for a tribunal. For instance, some authority has been given to the Registrar to delegate some powers to the apex society where the representatives of societies can come and sit together and take certain decisions. His suggestion will be carefully looked into to see how democratically elected people are closely associated with it. But there is one danger. I know a lot about this subject. From my experience, I know, even sometimes a public representative brings undue pressure to see that no action is taken or undue protection is given. Therefore, in regard to these matters, we will see what can be done after going into these matters in depth.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I thank you for the indulgence shown to me and for giving me this much time to explain the various provisions of the Bill. With these observations, I seek the unanimous support of this Bill.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : What about administrators you have provided in clause 32 for 3 years continuously ? What is the necessity of having administrators for 3 years ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would rqeuest the hon. Member to carefully look into it. It says :

> "(b) appoint one or more administrators who need not be members of the society ,

to manage the affairs of the society for a period not exceeding one year specified in the order. . . ."

First of all, it is for one year. But in exceptional cases, if the society is mismanaged and there are a number of things, there may be a contingency where the Government will require more time to rehabilitate the society. In such exceptional cases, this provision has made. Normally, it should be for 1 year. The principle has been incorporated in the Bill itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 30. So, I put all of them together.

The quesion is :

"That clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 31—*Election and nomination of members of Committees.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up clause 31, there are two amendments in the name of Shrimati Mukul Banerji. Is she moving them

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) : Yes. I beg to move :

Page 12, line 47,—

(i) *for* "two seats" *substitute*—
"majority of seats" (1)

(ii) *Omit* "one"

Page 12, line 48,—

Omit "one for" (2)

I would like to say that the majority of the seats shall be reserved for economically weaker sections of the members and so on. I have suggested 'majority of seats' because the real, basic principle behind the cooperative movement is to help the weaker sections of the population. The hon. Minister has said that, in many places, big zamindars actually exploit the situation by adding more lands. As one hon. friend said, it is done by giving one portion to wife and one portion to children and so on. I have, therefore, suggested that majority of seats will be reserved to really weaker sections. I remember, we passed the Nagpur Resolution on Cooperatives ; it is really meant for giving help to service cooperatives. By cooperatives we meant service cooperatives and not collectivisation. We meant service cooperatives because if we help the service cooperatives, the smaller farmers will be benefited.

In cities also, if we give this help to the weaker sections of the people, many young people will be benefited. They come to us for jobs, but we cannot give them jobs. We discussed this morning about the mini-bus. By bringing three or four people, you can encourage them to have cooperative societies and have some sort of a business or, for example, shops ; instead of giving one shop to one individual, if you encourage cooperative societies and ask a few young educated unemployed people to have cooperatives, that will also benefit the weaker sections of the society.

That is why I have moved these amendments.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have already tabled an amendment incorporating the suggestion made by her. We have examined the principle enunciated by her and as I have said, majority of the seats, as far as the managing committees are concerned, shall be reserved for small farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have already given that amendment. . . (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : Then I would like to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am glad, she has withdrawn her amendments.

Amendment made :

Page 13,—

(a) *after* line 3, *insert*—

"Provided that in the case of a primary agricultural credit society such number of seats, being not less than one-half of the total number of members of the Committee, shall be reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the aforesaid economically weaker sections of the members as may be prescribed, and if no such persons are elected, the Committee shall co-opt the required number of members from amongst the persons entitled to such representation.

(b) *for* lines 4 to 6, *substitute*—

'*Explanation.*—For the purpose of the sub-section,—

(i) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the Scheduled Castes specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951;

(ii) "primary agricultural credit society" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (cii) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.' (3)

(*Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to Bill.

Clauses 32 to 98

MR. CHAIRMAN : There being no amendments to clauses 32 to 98, I will put them all to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clauses 32 to 98 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 32 to 98 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-harbour): The hon Minister has talked about principles at the national level. Well, they are nice. That encourages me. Otherwise. . .

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Are you opposed to principles ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would have kept myself confined to Delhi. Now, this Co-operative Movement in the whole country is nothing but a milch cow for the ruling party since 1947. It is known more for the corruption and misappropriation than for fulfilling its objectives . . . *(Interruptions)* Don't discard the cow. You have come here on the strength of the cow.

Our Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out about a very affluent Maharashtra sugar magnate co-operator in whose daughter's marriage there had been not less than one lakh invitees , . . *(Interruptions)* I won't mention the names of the persons who attended that marriage.

I say these co-operative societies have not impressed many people in the country through their functioning. They function almost like joint stock companies and as normal profit-making bodies. For example, there is the Gujarat Fisheries Co-operative society. You have given them tonnes of money. Are they able to supply fish at a competitive rate than its neighbouring shops that are there ? Who does not know an ex-Congress Chief Minister of Delhi, Mr. Brahm Prakash—to mention the name—against whom there had been serious scandals of robbing the co-operatives in Delhi. You read the scandals in the paper ? It has come out in the *Blitz* a number of times.

Please don't look at the rules. I get worried because relevance is the first casualty in the third reading.

This ICS Officers Housing Co-operative Society in Delhi—I want to ask the hon. Minister specifically here : how these tycoons, senior bureaucrats, have been allowed to create the situation of acquiring properties at the cost of others ? I want a specific reply.

Then I want to ask you one thing : This is regarding the Andhra Pradrsh Fertiliser Transport Scandal. This has involved Rs. 2 crores, again through the big held of the cooperative sector in the country. We want to know about that. It neither benefits the small producer nor the consumer.

In respect of the sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra I know this. After the partial decontrol in 9 months, 12 factories have made excess profits of Rs. 8 crores. We have a sizeable section of the sugar industry who go through the cooperatives, but can anybody tell us, even the best of friends of the Government, that it has helped the sugar situation or the consumer ? No. This cooperative sector has completely failed the consumer and the small grower.

I want to know this from the hon. Minister : What is happening to the Chairman of the Super-market here— —a Member of Parliament—who has been forced to resign recently, because he protested against the installation of an IAS officer who would cost the Super-market Rs. 15,000 a year ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, you have to confine to the rules.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : I started by saying, principles at national level. I will just say a few words and sit down. I come to the disparities and regional imbalances that they have created during the last 25 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, please stick to the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am absolutely sticking, like a piece of glue, to the rules. Let us see about the advances to the Cooperative Sector by the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries, nationalised banks and other banks. The figure for Andhra Pradesh upto 1968 is Rs 536 lakhs, upto 1969, Rs 800 lakhs and upto 1970, Rs 888 30 lakhs, Then you see Assam, next to that The figure is Rs. 258 lakhs upto 1970. Then you come to Gujarat. The corresponding figures for Gujarat are, Rs. 121 lakhs, Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 53 lakhs. Now, you come to Mysore. The figures are Rs 645 lakhs, Rs 801 lakhs and Rs. 743 lakhs. Then, you come to Orissa, an unfortunate State in the eastern region. The figures are Rs. 57 04 lakhs, Rs. 68 09 lakhs and Rs 103.25 lakhs

Then, Punjab—Sardar Darbara Singh may listen. The figure is Rs. 501 lakhs upto 1968 .

MR CHAIRMAN . You are widening the scope of the debate. Confine yourself to the rules. As long as I am sitting here, I will not allow you to be irrelevant and your name should not go on record as an irrelevant speaker. Therefore, confine yourself to the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am entirely in your hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are spoiling your record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My record is all written in golden letters, no body can spoil it

MR CHAIRMAN : Doubtful.

SHIR JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, Sir, Bengal, which I have the honour to represent here, received not more than Rs. 35 lakhs for the period ending 1968. For the period ending 1969, it remained at that figure almost, Rs. 36 lakhs. For the period ending 1970, it remained again at the same figure. I want to say is this. I will conclude to your comfort, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should adhere to the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Although there are provisions for help to genuine co-operatives, you don't want to do that, you want to help the tycoons, you want to serve your political purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE—*rose*

MR. CHAIRMAN . Do you want to reply ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Here you are not sticking to the rules, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He need not answer or take notice of irrelevant points.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : I am thankful to the House for the support extended to the Bill I don't think I should take note of what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said In fact, I would believed his *bonafides* if his party had done this. His party was in power in Bengal were the cooperative movement was in a worst condition. I would have believed him if his party had given some suggestion to improve the cooperative movement..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Out of 25 years, my party was in power for 22 months only

SHIR ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : At least some thought should have been given to this. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I do not want to start a controversy. Let us try to keep the cooperative movement out of politics, because as far as the Government of India is concerned as I have already stated, we want this movement to be a healthy movement.

If there are any malpractices, let us condemn those malpractices and let us try to see that this movement becomes a very effective and important instrument for improving the lot of the millions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Chairman, I seek your protection. Let the hon. Minister answer my allegations. Let him say whether it is a fact or not that the chairman of the supermarket has been forced to resign, and also whether it is a fact or not that the ICS officers' housing co-operative society has been made the subject-matter of severe criticism. These are all in Delhi.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : He can put questions separately regarding these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should have taken time to raise these things during the consideration stage. Further, he should have given notice of specific allegations, so that the Minister would have been ready to answer them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir ; rule 353 does not apply here, because I am not talking of individuals here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.37 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORTS OF U.P.S.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move :

> "That this House takes note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971,".

The Constitution lays down that the annual reports of the UPSC shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the reasons where the advice of the commission has not been accepted by Government. It is rather unfortunate that we could not have a full-fledged discussion earlier than this date on the 20th and the 21st reports. The reasons for this are well known to the House, and I need not go into them. This is because the Business Advisory Committee could not allot time for discussion of these, having regard to the fact that there were several more important and urgent matters which had to be given priority.

Hon. Members would observe that there was no case during 1969-70 in which the Government did not accept the recommendations of the commission, while the number of such cases was 4 in 1970-71. The memorandum placed on the Table of the House along with the relevant report would indicate the circumstances under which the Government were not in a position to accept *in toto* the recommendations of the UPSC in each of these cases.

I may add in this connection that we have established a convention that save in very exceptional circumstances, Government always accept the advice of the UPSC in matters relating to any appointment in which they are consulted. Unless in the opinion of the Ministry concerned, exceptional circumstances exist warranting departure in public interest from the recommendations of the commission, the recommendations are not generally departed from.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): सभापति महोदय हाऊस में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may now resume his speech.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In such a case, the reasons for holding this opinion are to be communicated to the Commission and the Commission given an opportunity of further justifying their recommendations. On the receipt of the observations of the Commission, their recommendations are to be considered further by the Ministry concerned. If, after further consideration, the Ministry still considers that the recommendations by the Commission should not be accepted, the case is to be placed before the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. In cases other than those of appointments or promotions, whenever any Ministry thinks it necessary to depart from the advice of the Commission, they have to refer the matter to the Department of Personnel, giving valid reasons. I am mentioning all this only to show that we have laid down a very elaborate procedure to ensure that the recommendations of the Commission is given due and serious consideration before the Government makes up its mind to depart from it.

In this connection, I may quote some figures relating to the past few years when we found it difficult to accept the recommendations. Those figures will amply show to the hon. Members that we attach the highest importance in respect of the advice tendered to us by the UPSC. In the year 1963-64, 14,425 cases were referred to the Commission and we accepted their advice on all the cases. In 1964-65, 12,900 cases were referred to the Commission and we accepted their advice in every case except one. In 1965-66, 14,821 cases were referred to the Commission, out of which the Government had differed from the recommendations in only one case. In 1966-67, 11,821 cases were referred to the Commission and here too in only one case the Government made a departure from the recommendations of the Commission. In 1967-68, the number of cases in which the Commission was consulted was 13,872, and there were only two cases in which the Government were constrained to depart from the recommendations. Similarly, in 1968-69, the number of cases in which the Government did not accept the recommendations of the Commission were two, while there was no such instance in 1969-70. These figures establish that the Government had been trying to respect the advice and the recommendations that the Commission have been giving, which is in keeping with the spirit in which our Constitution created this body for regulating the public services in our country.

There are several other matters which have been referred to in these reports. I am sure the hon. Members would give their utmost consideration to these points, and I look forward to their valuable advice and suggetions to these matters.

One important matter is regarding the media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations conducted by the Commission. As hon. Members are aware, in the resolution adopted by both houses of Parliament in December, 1967, on the question of the official languages of the Union, it has been provided *inter alia* that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Accordingly, a beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969 when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examinations for recruitment to the IAS, etc. were given option to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects—Essay and General knowledge—in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English. The question of extending such option to more subjects is under consideration of the UPSC in the light of the experience gained so far.

Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium besides English, in writing the essay and the general knowledge papers at the assistants' grade examination conducted by the UPSC since 1964. Besides this, with effect from the stenographers' examination 1971, candidates appearing therein have been permitted the option to write answers to the general knowledge paper and to take shorthand tests either in Hindi or English. The Commission as well as the Government are anxious for speedy implementation of the decision embodied in the Resolution. The

preparatory work involved in the consideration of the practical aspects of the question of introduction of the various Indian languages as alternative media for the Commission's examinations is colossal both in terms of volume and complexity. I am however glad to say that the Commission are proceeding with the preparatory work, and we hope that they would finalise their proposals as quickly as possible.

There is one more important point which I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. House before I sit down. That is, the UPSC is a constitutional authority whose independence from executive control has been expressly emphasised in many ways. The Government cannot and should not seek to interfere with the manner in which the Commission discharge their statutory functions. While therefore we discuss the report of the Commission in the House, we might limit our discussions and criticism to the points where the Government is properly answerable to this hon. House and I am sure the hon. Members will not dilate on the constitutional and statutory working of the UPSC.

I am sure the discussion in this House would be quite useful and I am looking forward to the valuable suggestions of the hon. Members on the various points which have been mentioned in the reports so that we could take appropriate action on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House take note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The UPSC with its present foundation, with the present set-up is unsuitable in its composition, its outlook and functioning. It does not even bother to maintain some relationship with the feeding universities which send candidates. They have no connection, no liaison with the curriculum making bodies and the various universities which are supposed to feed the UPSC with candidates.

Most of the members and the chairman are either retired or on the verge of retirement. I can give you the figures from the report of the Estimate Committee, 1967-68. It shows that all the chairmen were civil servants. Not a single non-official has so far had the opportunity of becoming the chairman of the UPSC. Most of the members also are officials, either retired or on the verge of retirement. Recruitment has been from their own stock, from the institutions where they came from. The Allahabad University had conducted a survey which showed that forty per cent of those who had gone into the IAS and IPS—I mean the Central Services—had come from families which had a service background. This is niether fair nor healthy. In its 47th report, page 75, the Estimates Committee refers to the syllabus and says : the Committee note that while world history, European history and British history have been included among the optional subjects in the syllabus for IAS etc. examinations, histories of the countries nearer home or in the South-east Asian region did not find any place therein. Similarly linguistics which it is said is being taught in many a university in the country finds no mention in the syllabus for IAS, etc. examinations.

That only shows the character of the body which has been entrusted with this job.

I will show you how the bureaucracy has strengthened itself through this body since 1947. I am quoting from the Report of the Study Team on Personnel Administration, Administrative Reforms Commission, Page-35.

> "In recent years, however, this trend has been reversed; during 1961—65, the number of posts of Secretaries and Special Secretaries increased by 33% whereas that of Under Secretaries marginally by 3.2%. In the lower group of posts from Section Officers to LDCs, a similar pattern appears to be emerging though not as clearly as in the case of higher positions.
>
> The same pattern is revealed in the Central Government as a whole by our examination of some statistical tables. In Annexure 2(4), Table I shows that during 1951—65, the ratio of gazetted employees to non-gazetted in the government has increased from 1 : 106 to 1 : 60 ; the rate of growth of gazetted employees was about three times that of non-gazetted employees. In the Secretariat, this

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> ratio improved from 1 : 6.9 in 1960 to 1 : 6.2 in 1965 and in the attached and subordinate offices, from 1 : 79 to 1 : 65.3 (Table 2) "

This is the way the bureaucracy has gone on to strengthen itself in the structure of this Government.

The UPSC must cease to function in its present form, and it should only function to recruit for Central Secretariat Services, Defence Services, Communications, Railways etc, but not for the State cadres The States must be allowed to recruit their own requirements because of the language problem, local conditions, cultural differences and sentiments. Afterall, in some cases this has created hostilities in the minds of these who are involved.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It does not recruit for the State Governments

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It has encouraged domination of people from certain areas. I will quote from the same ARC Report which says that though Delhi has a population of less than one per cent of the entire country, Delhi University has been providing 15 per cent of the total requirements of UPSC for the years 1960—64 This shows that people from certain areas, through this set-up have had an opportunity of having a dominating position in the Indian Administrative Service and other services But when the United Front Governments were there in West Bengal and Kerala, they requested, and I am told that the DMK Government have also requested, the Central Government that no further recruitment to the All India Services should be done because this is not a suitable proposition, it is not really serving the purpose Even in the Inter-Parliamentary Union Symposium held in 1970, this was predominantly voiced.

I quote from the Report of the Rajamannar Committee, which was constituted by DMK Government, which has voiced the same idea :

> "The appointing authority must necessarily control the main conditions of service, and if control remains with the Secretary of State, there will to that extent be a derogation from the powers over the officers who are working under it which an autonomous Provincial Government might expect that the Crown should delegate to it. Such a derogation is inevitable in the case of officers recruited by the Secretary of State before the establishment of the new Constitution, but it was urged before us, and has been again emphasised by the British-India Delegation in their Joint Memorandum, that future recruitment by the Secretary of State of officers who serve a Provincial Government is incompatible with Provincial Autonomy, and that the All-India Services ought henceforth to be organised on a provincial basis and recruited and controlled exclusively by the Provincial Government."

It has also gone to the extent of saying

> "With the adoption of regional languages as the official language by the various States, selection of officers for manning the All India Services by a distant central agency not familiar with the local conditions is bound to create disharmony Our suggestion may have to be worked out in greater detail..
>
> It can not be denied that there may be a feeling amongst the non-Congress State Governments that the All India Services officers are the agents of the Centre and may not carry out the policies of the States We, therefore suggest that article 312 may be so redrafted as to omit the provision of creation of new All India Services in future"

Look how they have been treated The State Government has a quota of 25 per cent from the State civil service coming into the IAS. The UPSC has delegated this power to a coterie of bureaucrats in that particular State Once in a year, a UPSC representative goes to the State and dittos their selection This is most unscientific and most undesirable With one stroke of the pen in the West Bengal in one year, 93 West Bengal State civil service persons were superseded at the discretion and sweet-will of these bureaucrats forming the coterie It is ridiculous to think that the States enjoy no absolute power over these officials. They have to refer for every case to the Central Ministry of Home Affairs, when it involves an All India Service officer. Two Chief Ministers have gone to the extent of saying that if the Chief Minister of a State enjoys less power than the Joint Secretary at the Centre, this is a most deplorable state of affairs.

Mr. Mirdha has been saying things which are not correct. On the top of this, there is the unwarranted Government interference with UPSC. I quote from the 47th Report of the Estimates Committee :

"The committee recommend that in order to avoid an impression that the selection by interview boards are not made independently because of the presence of a representative of the Ministry in an advisory capacity, the Commission should not in future invite any representative of the Ministry or department concerned to participate in the proceedings of the interview."

I quote from the 100th Report of the committee over which you, Sir, preside, for the present :

"Government have not furnished any reason for not accepting the recommendation of the Estimates Committee and have merely stated that in the light of the views expressed by various Ministries and departments, UPSC do not propose to discontinue the existing practice for the time being. It is expected of the Government to furnish adequate reasons if they are unable to accept any recommendation of the Estimates Committee. In the present case, in the absence of any reasons for not accepting the recommendation, the committee are unable to examine the validity of the Government's decision in regard to the recommendation. The committee feel that the presence of representatives of the Ministry in an advisory capacity in the interview boards vitiates the independent character of selections. The committee, therefore, reiterate that the Commission should not invite representatives of the ministry or department concerned to participate in the Proceedings of the interview board, as was agreed to by the Chairman of the UPSC before the Estimates Committee at the time of oral evidence."

There is also a quotation from the *Hindustan Times* which says :

"Although the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha"—I do not know whether it is PAC or Estimates Committee —"as far back as 1968 recommended that Government representatives should not be allowed to participate in the proceedings of the selection boards, the Home Ministry has opposed the suggestion and shows no signs of relenting."

Mr. Mirdha, you have been telling us things which are incorrect.

17 hrs.

I would request you to go through your own report, 20th Report, which says at page 56 :

"The Commission, however, view with concern the persistence with which cases of irregular appointments continue to occur not withstanding the instructions issued by Government in 1964. Cases of this type should be carefully investigated with a view to fixing the responsibility for such irregularities. There have also been instances of repeated attempts at evasion of the Commission's advice in this regard."

Again, it has been said in the 21st Report, at page 60 :

"These Regulations have been issued by the Government despite the advice tendered by the Commission that such exclusion of the services and posts was unnecessary and the offer made by the Commission to devise special methods and procedures regarding appointments to posts in these services and posts keeping in view the special requirements of the Government."

It further says :

"In their earlier reports, the Commission have expressed their concern over the persistence with which cases of irregular appointments continue to occur. The position in this regard remains much the same."

Then I come to the issue of re-employment. According to the 20th report of the UPSC, Shri Mirdha's Ministry tops the list. It is stated at page 192 of the 20th Report that out of 66 cases, 18 were in the Ministry of Shri Mirdha. Let us take the next year's report and see whether there is any improvement. In the earlier year the total number was 66. According to the 21st Report, page 193, the number next year was 88. The position has deteriorated. Even though UPSC expressed concern they go on doing what they

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like. Here again, the department of Shri Mirdha, what I call the Gestapo department, tops the list with 35. From 18 they have gone up to 35, nearly doubled, hundred per cent increase. So, they do not pay any heed to the advice of UPSC. If one reads the report of UPSC one will know how true the spokesmen of the Ministry have been.

Then I come to the question of police verification. Verification for what? It is to find out whether a man belongs to the ruling party, or works for the ruling party during the elections, or works against it during the elections. The future of a man, whom I expect to be bright enough and who could contribute to the progress of the country sufficiently, is determined by a petty police official. He may get the signature of the Superintendent of Police who does not know what he signs. So, this report is given which determines the future unchallenged and unestablished. It only mentions, "Unsuitable for Government service", and nothing beyond that.

Then, Government servants are not supposed to be members of political parties. In Dhanbad recently within the party, in the Railwaymen's Congress, there was a free fight. 70 or 80 persons, belonging to the Chhatra Parishad, that is, Congress, came all the way from Calcutta and fought among themselves. Some of them have been put behind the bars under Arms Act cases. I do not know, I am told that telephones are going from Delhi saying that the Prime Minister wants that they should be released.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is it relevant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about police verification. If a person is a railway employee, he is a Government employee. How do Chhatra Parishad boys come here and fight? They go back and just attack cabins with stenguns.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I understand your difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair has no difficulty. You keep yourselves limited to the subject. Please do not beat about the bush.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When the Ordnance employees were retrenched or dismissed, there was no proof. Here they go to a railway cabin and try to stop rail movement with stenguns. How political it is Shri Mirdha could judge. I leave it at that.

I am talking about bypassing the UPSC altogether. I want to know, through your good offices, and I hope the hon Minister will reply, why recruitment to CRP, Industrial Security Force and Border Security Force has not been brought within the purview of the UPSC.

Then, they have made the fullest misuse of article 320 of the Constitution. They have issued a circular excluding the recruitment of intelligence services from the purview of the UPSC. I know, this country has become a police state; it will soon be a police state. We have created many Himmlers and Hesses.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : चेयरमैन साहब, क्या इनकी जो मर्जी हो वैसलेस और इटेंलिवेन्ट रिमार्क्स पास करते जायेंगे ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I read Appendix IV, *vide* paragraph 6 (v) of the Twenty-first Report, page 72. The circular is dated the 14th August, 1970. It reads :—

"THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS, 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following regulations, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement :

(1) These regulations may be called the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Supplementary Regulations, 1970.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN POSTS FROM THE PURVIEW OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to any of the

matters mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution in the case of all the services and posts under or connected with the organisation dealing with external intelligence in the Government of India."

Is it true that the Home Ministry wished to have absolutely secret control over these intelligence services because it is constantly using this body against its political opponents? Why? We want to have an explanation as to why this circular was issued. Why was the Central intelligence and foreign intelligence thrown out of the purview of it. We know this Research and Analysis Wing which was created in order to do foreign intelligence work, since 1969, is now working under a national set-up. They are the people who are creating political confusion in the country, the political murders, the political defections..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't bring in these things here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I ask, why otherwise you tell me, what is the point, after 1970, they did not think it necessary. I will send you this book Let the hon. Minister justify why the circular to exempt recruitment of intelligence officers should be kept outside the Union Public Service Commissions.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, कमिशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जिस तरह से अपना प्वाइंट आफ व्यू यहां पर पेश किया है, उससे यह नजर आता है कि उनकी सारी थिंकिंग जो है वह नैगेटिव है। उनको हर बात गलत नजर आती है। वह अन्धेरे में रहते हैं और अन्धेरे में सोचते हैं। उनका दिमाग कब खुल पायेगा, यह मालूम नहीं। मैं तो भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उनके अन्दर चांदनी आये और उनको कुछ रोशनी नजर आये।

जहां तक हमारे यू० पी० एस० सी० का ताल्लुक है, उसके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है, उसका सारा कंसेप्ट पुराना है और अंग्रेजों के वक्त का बना हुआ है। उसका सारा कांसेप्ट इस तरह का है कि जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह ला एंड आर्डर को कंट्रोल कर सके और रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन का काम कर सके। आज इस मुल्क में इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, आज इस मुल्क की बेसिक प्राब्लेम वह नहीं है जिसको अंग्रेजों ने फेस किया था, बेसिक प्राब्लेम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नहीं है। आज देखना यह है कि जो भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आये वह डेवेलपमेंट की जिम्मेदारी को सम्भाल सके। आज जो हमारे यू० पी० एस० सी० का सिलेबस है उसमें हमें यह नहीं दिखलाई पड़ता कि उसका कोई भी पर्चा ऐसा हो जिससे यह पता चले कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को किस तरह से काम करना है। उस का जो एग्जामिनेशन होता है उससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि इस मुल्क की एकानमिक रिक्वायरमेंट्स क्या हैं, डिमाक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म कैसे लाना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कैंडिडेट्स को इसके लिये प्रापरली तैयार किया जाये। नये मुल्क में नये तकाजे हैं, इस पर सोच विचार कर के यू० पी० एस० सी० को अपने सिलेबस को अमेंड करना चाहिये।

आज हम यू० पी० एस० सी० में किन लोगों को लेते हैं? उन लोगों को नामिनेट करते हैं जो रिटायर्ड होते हैं या रिटायर होने वाले होते हैं, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों से ट्रेनिंग ली है, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के वक्त में सर्विस की है। आज नये हिन्दुस्तान के काम को सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी, नये हिन्दुस्तान के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी आप ने उन पर डाल दिया है जिनका माइन्ड बना हुआ है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता, जिन का माइन्ड बना हुआ है कि डेवेलपमेंट का काम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का नहीं है, जिनका माइन्ड बना हुआ कि ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन सम्भालने के अलावा हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आज नये हिन्दुस्तान के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सेलेक्शन करने की जिम्मेदारी हमने इन लोगों पर डाल दिया है।

मैं आप के जरिये होम मिनिस्ट्री से मतालबा करना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के चेअरमैन और 50 परसेंट मेम्बर वह होने चाहिये जो पब्लिक से आते हों, जो सोच सकें

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के क्या नये तकाजे हैं। आज आप जिन रिटायर्ड या रिटायर होने वाले आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० लोगों को लाते हैं या सुप्रीम कोर्ट और दूसरी सर्विसेज के लोगों को लाते हैं, वह आकर कोई भी बड़ा काम नहीं कर पाते, वह हमारे कंसेप्ट को चेन्ज नहीं कर पाते। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा और हमारे नये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कंसेप्ट चेन्ज नहीं होता तो यह नये हिन्दुस्तान को सूट नहीं करता और यह नये हिन्दुस्तान के तकाजों को पूरा नहीं करता। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री वाले इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे कि किस तरह से डिमाक्रेसी हमारे मुल्क में कामयाब हो, किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर इन्स्टिट्यूशन कामयाब हो और किस तरह से जो एकानमिक रेवोल्यूशन हम इस मुल्क में करना चाहते हैं वह कामयाब हो। आज इसकी कोई झलक हमें यू० पी० एस० सी० के काम से नजर नहीं आती और यू० पी० एस० सी० आज तक अन्धेरे में पड़ा हुआ है।

हम प्रमोशन के केसेज यू० पी० एस० सी० को भेजते हैं ताकि जो अफसर एक पोस्ट पर हैं वह अगली पोस्ट पर जा कर बैठें। उनका रेकार्ड हम भेजते हैं, लेकिन हम यह कभी नहीं देखते कि जिस डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर का केस यू० पी० एस० सी० के पास भेजा गया है उसका पिछला काम कैसा रहा है और वह डाइरेक्टर का काम क्या कर पायेगा। जहां आपने देखा कि फलां आदमी की सर्विस बारह साल की हो गई है, दस साल की हो गई है, और उसकी कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट ठीक है, उसको प्रमोशन देने की बात सोचने लगते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक अकाउंटेबिलिटी सारी सर्विसेज में शुरू करें कि कितना काम किस आफिसर को अलाट किया गया और उसको वह अफसर कर पाया या नहीं। अगर नहीं कर पाया तो उसको प्रमोशन नहीं देना चाहिये। अगर रुटीन प्रमोशन भी दिये जाते हैं, मान लीजिए एक आदमी एक सीट पर तीन साल काम कर चुका है और उस को प्रमोशन दिया जाता है, तो भी यह देखना चाहिये कि जिस सीट पर वह पिछले तीन साल रहा है उस पर उसने ठीक काम किया है या नहीं। अगर बिना इसको देखे हुए किसी आदमी को प्रमोशन दे दिया जाता है तो इससे देश आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इसके ऊपर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो नये आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसर सेलेक्ट हुए हैं या आई० एफ० एस० में रक्खे जा रहे हैं उनका स्टैन्डर्ड बहुत पुअर है। इस पर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : उनको मैं नहीं रख रहा हूं, गवर्नमेंट रख रही है। आप मुझसे क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं गवर्नमेंट को समझाने के लिये आप के माध्यम से कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आप उनको समझाने की कोशिश कीजिये, चेअर को नहीं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा रिक्रूट किये हुए जो नये आई० ए० एस० लोग हैं वह बहुत पुअर किस्म के हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने नये आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० के जो ग्रेड मुकर्रर किये हैं वह बहुत कम हैं। उनको और बढ़ाना चाहिये।

आप ने यू० पी० एस० सी० के इम्तहानों के लिये 35 रु० के पोस्टल आर्डर की फीस रक्खी है। यह बहुत गलत है। एक आदमी जो पहले से ही बेकार है, उसके ऊपर आप और 35 रु० का टैक्स लगा दें यह कहां तक ठीक है ? इसकी आपको 2 या 5 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं रखना चाहिये।

मैं एक सजेशन और देना चाहता हूं। आप ने यू० पी० एस० सी० के इम्तहानों के लिये 25 साल की उम्र मुकर्रर की है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। हर पोस्ट के लिये आप 25 साल के बाद लोगों को डिस्क्वालिफाई कर देते हैं। उसके बाद वह गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं आ सकते। आज हमारे मुल्क में बहुत बेकारी है। पढ़े लिखे तबके लोग, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स, एल० एल० बी०, एल० एल० एम०, डाक्टर इंजीनिअर हमारे यहां बेकार हैं। अगर हम उनको सर्विस नहीं दे पाये तो गलती सरकार की है, जो बेकारी का मसला हल नहीं कर पाती। लेकिन आज इसकी सजा यहां के उन नौजवानों को मिलती है जिन को कोई गलती नही है। जिस गरीब की कोई सिफारिश नहीं है, जिसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है, उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। इसलिये जो आपने 25 साल की कैद रक्खी है, उसको बढ़ाइये क्योंकि इसमें कैंडिडेट की कोई गलती नहीं है। वह अप्लाई करता रहा है और हर एग्जामिनेशन में ऐपिअर होना चाहता हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उसकी उम्र 25 साल से ज्यादा बढ़ गई उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती। वह इसलिये भी डिस्क्वालिफाई हो गया है कि आप उसको कोई पोस्ट नही दे सके। यह नहीं होना चाहिये और आप को सरकारी नौकरी के लिये उम्र बढ़ानी चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत से केसेज डिपार्टमेंटल कन्फर्मेशन के यू० पी० एस० सी० के पास पड़े हुए हैं। उनको दो दो साल हो गये हैं। यू० पी० एस० सी० से कहा गया कि आप अपनी राय दीजिये, लेकिन वह केसेज पेन्डिंग पड़े हुए हैं और कोई राय उनके बारे में नहीं दी गई। जो भी ऐसे केस पेन्डिंग पड़े हुए हैं रिटायरमेंट के, कन्फर्मेशन के, इंटेग्रेशन के, उनके लिये प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय कि तीन महीने या छः महीने में यू० पी० एस० सी० उनको निपटा देगा। यह न हो कि पांच पांच साल हो जायें और उनका इंटेग्रेशन न हो पाये।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): There was general agreement on the question of the undemocratic character and the lack of dynamism on the part of the UPSC. Under the present structure this institution, the UPSC, as said by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu as well as by Mr. Kapoor, does not reflect the needs of the society. It has a tradition, rather a tradition supplied by the Britishers and under that frame-work it tries to work and it tries to think about things.

The need of the country to-day is something very different. With this contradiction which is inherent which is there and with the retired officials or politically retired people at the top of UPSC and such bodies, we find that it goes into action against the interests of the common man and against all social purposes for which this nation is dedicated. That is so often found in the action and in the working of the UPSC. As it has been pointed out, people with a background of a bureaucrat, people who are having public school tradition are put in the UPSC and in selecting candidates, they rather look down upon sons and daughters of the common man who come in search of jobs. They prefer that section of people to be selected who are coming from their own class. That perhaps explains—I think Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has pointed out with statistics—how in selecting people knowingly or unknowingly, they have been selecting people who are from the upper strata of the society.

The Constitution stipulates that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other national minorities should be given due representation. There are instructions, there are rules which have been reiterated time and again but, even now, the reality is something different. This section, especially when they go for employment, when their cases are put before this body, they find on so many occasions that they are pushed out and some other people are pushed in. If this should not happen, then the character of the UPSC should undergo basic changes. You might have to amend the Constitution itself in that case. Why do we always prefer those retired ICS officials to be in the UPSC? Why can't there be a social worker? Why can't there be a trade-union worker? Why can't there be an ordinary man?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It is not provided in the Constitution.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I want the Constitution to be so changed, if necessary, so that this institution becomes something which is accessible to the common man and which reflects the feelings of the country which somehow is at present missing.

Then another recommendation I would like to point out regarding the Police verification. When that point was raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, there was laughter from certain sides. But it was a very sad experience, the experience of the people in my State that about those who are searching for job, I was told that there was a double Police check up or something after every candidate who is appearing before the UPSC. Or is it the UPSC which is selecting or is it finally that police official or that police investigating officer who is selecting? Are they investigating about the moral turpitude or anything like that or are they investigating about the political character or the political leanings of the candidates? Sir, that should be abolished. That is a very bad practice which goes against the basic norms of democracy.

Then, there are recommendations regarding the ago limits in the report. They recommended about the case of some people who came from other countries and all that But, what about the young people of this country? Due to acute unemployment situation there is this problem People register their names They do not get employment, for no fault of their own. The fault lies with the economic system and they become overaged and they are debarred from entering the service. Why cannot the UPSC recommend to the Government that the age limit should be raised? Nothing of that sort is recommended in the report As has been already pointed out by hon. friends, the UPSC is a body which has totally alienated itself from the people and from their aspirations There should be some proper methods to be adopted. If necessary, the Constitution may be amended so that the structure of the UPSC will be changed.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): I have not gone through this report, but I want to say something about the language in which the UPSC holds the examinations. This was in English, but I learn from the Minister that this is now being held in Hindi also in addition to English.

I cannot just understand why Hindi alone has been given preference in this examination? Why cannot we have all the State languages all the National languages? Here I find the advantage only to the Hindi speaking people, by introducing this examination system through Hindi language. Therefore, so long as English is there I don't think that other languages should be introduced or, if at all any Indian language is to be introduced. I think all the national languages should be introduced in this examination.

Now I come to *viva-voce* test. I don't think there is any necessity for this test, because, people coming from the rural areas do not know the manner or the procedure of this *viva-voce* test. Some of them get good marks in the written examination, but in the *viva-voce* it is always seen that they are plucked. I don't think therefore that there is any necessity for keeping this *viva-voce* test.

Now, Sir, the Home Minister issues the notification for the recruitment and the recruitment is done by the UPSC. In some cases what you find is that a number of posts are usually filled up through direct recruitment by the Departments concerned. The rest are filled up through the UPSC. I do not know why some of the posts are filled up by resort to direct recruitment and some other posts are filled up through the UPSC. I think this is just to keep or preserve nepotism or corruption and this is why all these things are kept. Otherwise I do not find any justification to fill up the vacancies in two different manners. Therefore, I think, this must be ended. This must be done away with.

I now come to the point raised regarding the nomination to the IAS and IPS cadres. Is there any justification to nominate people to the IAS and the IPS cadres? Is there so much dearth of the persons that Government have to nominate senior Government servants to IAS or IPS? They should come only through examination of the UPSC, if at all they are to be recruited to the IAS or IPS cadres. Therefore, I wish to submit that this nomination system should be done away with.

If there is any bar or any restriction to sit for any examination, let them be dropped. If there is any relaxation to be given to Government servants to sit in the examination, let them be given all such facilities to sit for the examination.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What sort of nomination is the hon. Member referring to ? What para of the report are you mentioning ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am not mentioning from any para, it is outside the report. I know IAS and IPS nominations are made.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I know, from Madhya Pradesh, some of them are direct recruits, they are not to appear for the examination.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am referring to IAS. I don't know whether the Minister is aware of this or not. But this is a fact. Some people from outside are nominated to the IAS.

Now, Sir, I come to another point. There are complaints, though the numbers are very limited, candidates who had appeared for the IAS examination and who had secured equal marks were not given equal status and were not given equal right to justice. There are so many cases where such complaints have come It is the usual custom or procedure that if a student sits for an university examination or any examination, those getting equal marks are treated equally and they get equal facilities. But in the case of the IAS examination, candidates securing equal marks have not been treated equally but have been treated differently. I do not know the reason for this. Therefore, I think that this sort of discrimination should be done away with. At least when they get equal marks, they should be given equal opportunity and equal justice.

It is true that in recent years, a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have come out successful in the IAS examinations and a number of them have been getting appointments. But this is because of the fact that training centres have been opened for those candidates in different parts of the country. But I must point out that only three such training centres have been opened so far. In the eastern zone consisting of Assam, Nagaland, West Bengal *etc.*, there is no such training centre. I would request the hon. Minister to see that a training centre is opened in the eastern zone to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys to compete for the IAS examination.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : The reports of the UPSC reveal certain omissions of the Government in general and the indifferent attitude of the various Departments in framing rules and regulations in the matter of appointments in particular. The Government, instead of co-operating with the UPSC, take their own course to take decisions against the advice of the UPSC. The hon. Minister has mentioned some data regarding the uniform acceptance of the recommendations of the UPSC in the previous years. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister what those cases were. In cases of regular appointment, there cannot be any difference between the UPSC and the Government. If it is a matter of principle which is involved, then the hon. Minister should certainly say what the matter of principle was.

The hon. Minister has also stated that the UPSC is functioning on its own and it is an independent body. But, as my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, the Government interference is very often felt there. We can see it. As the previous speaker said, even irregular appointments are being made by the Ministries, by the Departments. I fail to understand what is the necessity for the departments to make appointments at their own desire. Actually, it not only helps but creates nepotism and favouritism in the field of administration. In fact, the Ministries themselves appoint the higher cadre officers without consulting the UPSC. Not only that. When the UPSC sends reminders for verification or modification, the Ministries do not take any care to verify or modify them. So, it certainly helps the ruling party and other persons who have a vested interest in them.

Secondly, in the recruitment rules, the Government itself violates the rules of recruitment. As my friend stated here, while the State Governments in all the States want their own men to be appointed there, in the case of the UPSC, the UPSC appoints certain persons through the Commission and send them or thrust them upon the State Governments. This is against the federal structure of our Constitution.

As my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu stated certain things, I want also to quote something about the Centre-State relationship in this connection. Even the Rajamannar Committee report says that "In other federal constitutions, there is no question of any service being

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

common to the federal Government and the regional Governments. The two have their own respective services." Even the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has observed that "In a federal set-up to have one All India Service that services the needs of the States but is controlled ultimately by the Union is an unusual feature." In view of this, we are led to understand clearly that the Central Government is actually creating a separate monopoly in this country. Therefore, I strongly oppose the very existence of this UPSC. The State Governments must be allowed to create their own cadres in the place of the IAS, IPS, *etc.*

Thirdly, much has been said in this report regarding the selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. At the same time, the Scheduled Caste students who come out successful, on merit basis, have not been selected from the general pool; even the meritorious students are allotted from the reserved quotas. This shows that the Commission have not recognised the intelligentzia among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and no proper representation is being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, even in the formation of the UPSC, no representation is being given to the States; it is not Statewise. For example, Tamil Nadu has had no representation on the UPSC since the last 10 years and more. That must be looked into.

Finally, before I conclude, I must refer to the question of language. I hope you will bear with me for some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not some time. Please finish within a minute.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : In the report, it has been said that that "the question of giving option to the candidates for the stenographers' examination to take the examination either in Hindi or in English had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time." I want to ask you, what about others who do not know Hindi and English? I want to put one categorical question : are we second class citizens of this country? They should tell us categorically in this House whether candidates coming from Non-Hindi areas, who had not learnt Hindi are not eligible to appear in these examinations. Secondly, I ask whether this applies for interview purposes also. If you continue this attitude certainly it will have great repercussions in Tamil Nadu.

As I have said before, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, both the languages are foreign—Hindi and English. We have not allowed the teaching of Hindi in our State. From this point of view you must understand that the Government here are indirectly encouraging the students who are learning Hindi.

There is a statement in appendix VII which gives the Statewise breakup for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Police Service, Central Services, etc. From that it is seen, that the number of Hindi students examined were 560, out of whom 22 were recommended. Bengali students examined 35, recommended nil. Gujarati students examined 15, recommended nil. Cannada students examined 11, recommended nil. Marathi students examined 10, recommended nil. Oriya students examined 5, recommended nil. Punjabi students examined 46, recommended nil. Sindhi students examined 3, recommended nil. Tamil students examined 54, recommended nil. Telugu students examined 16, recommended nil.

If you want to create Hindi domination, Hindi monarchy in this country, certainly we have to resist it. In the name of language the Central Government acquires domination over the States; this must be stopped. I want to warn the Government and the Congress Party that if they continued this and insisted on doing this, there will be repercussions in Tamil Nadu and all over India where people are not Hindi-speaking.

Before I conclude I want to say that the central intelligence should come under the purview of the UPSC because the Central Government want to play with this department and want it to use it for furthering the Congress Party's ends.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर सदन में बहस हो रही है। समय

बहुत कम होने के कारण मैं संक्षेप में ही अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा । सब से पहली बात माध्यम की है। किसी भी आजाद देश को अपनी ही भाषा में अपना सारा व्यवहार करना चाहिये, यह आवश्यक, उचित और अनिवार्य भी है । यह कहना कि यह हो नहीं सकता, यह तो केवल टालने की बात हैं । मैं सिर्फ एक उदाहरण देता हूं । मैं तंजानिया गया था । वहां मैंने देखा कि लोक सभा का सारा कामकाज स्वाहिली में चलता है । स्वाहिली कोई हिन्दी की तुलना में विकसित भाषा नहीं है । पश्चिमी सागर के तट पर चलने वाली कई भाषाओं के शब्दों को लेकर वह भाषा बनी है जिसमें वहां का सारा कामकाज चलता है । लेकिन बगल में केनिया है जिनका अंग्रेजों के साथ बड़ा घनिष्ट लगाव रहा । उसका सारा कामकाज अंग्रेजी में चलता है, यहां तक कि अध्यक्ष महोदय भी विग लगा कर बैठते हैं । इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम यह नाता नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक यह चीज खत्म नहीं होगी । वास्तव में संविधान बनाने वालों ने पंद्रह साल इसीलिए बहुत सोच समझ कर दिये थे, एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम हम अपनाते तो पन्द्रह साल के भीतर भीतर हम सारे देश के अन्दर इस भाषा को स्वीकार करने का एक वायु मंडल पैदा कर सकते थे । आज भी जब मैं द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनता हूं, तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है क्योंकि हमने मानों सिनेमा पर छोड़ दिया है कि अपने देश की एक भाषा सभी एक साथ बोलें, ऐसी हिन्दी हो, केवल सिनेमा वाले इसको प्रचारित और प्रसारित करें । क्या सरकार का कोई दायित्व या कार्य नहीं होता है इस दृष्टि से तो माध्यम की दृष्टि से जितनी एक समाधानकारक प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी वह हुई नहीं । ... (**व्यवधान**)... मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में माध्यम के रूप में जो सुझाव देश के सामने था कि अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के साथ सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में इसकी परीक्षा लेने की व्यवस्था की जाय, वह चीज हुई नहीं । मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ और हैरानगी हुई यह देख कर, स्वयं संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में यह बताया जाता है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रश्न-पत्रिकाएं छापना इन फौरसीएबल फ्यूचर साध्य नहीं है। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती । यानी देश के अन्दर हिन्दी में हो सकता है तो किसी भारतीय भाषा में नहीं हो सकता, इट प्वाइंट्स आउट टू एक्योरसी । यह इसलिए आई है कि एक भाषा का विकास जो होना चाहिए वह हमने करने की कोशिश ही नहीं की । हिन्दी भाषा के लिए भी ऐसा है कि कई शब्दों को ठीक ढंग से उसी स्थान पर बिठाने के बाद व्यवहार में जितना हम लाते जाएंगे उतना ही यह होता जायगा, वरना नहीं होगा । यह करना पड़ेगा । इसका एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम हम आंखों के सामने रखते तो हो जाता। जैसे कि पिछली रपट में इसके बारे में कुछ करने की बात थी, मूल्यांकन करने की बात थी, परिणाम को देख कर कुछ करने की बात थी । इस बार छोड़ दिया, इसका मतलब क्या है ? परिणाम कुछ विपरीत निकले या क्या हुआ ? वह तो कुछ बताना चाहिए जब तक सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में इस परीक्षा का माध्यम हम नहीं करते, साक्षात्कार का माध्यम नहीं करते, तब तक कुछ होगा नहीं वास्तव में सारे देश का हम जितना अच्छा हल चाहते हैं, जिस को हम नवनीत कहेंगे, वह यदि आप के काम में आ जाय तो वह केवल अकेले अंग्रेजी माध्यम से नहीं आ सकता । कम से कम आज की बदलती हुई स्थिति में जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि हर स्तर के लोग, छोटे से छोटे लोग भी वहां पर पहुंचे तो वह कैसे होगा ? आज हम देखते हैं पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, वनवासी हैं, आदिवासी हैं, वह नहीं आ सकते, इसका कारण यही है कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम के रूप में जब रहती है तब पब्लिक स्कूलों में जो पढ़ा हुआ है, जो स्तर में ऊंचा है, खर्च कर सकता है, वहां जा सकता है, ऐसे लड़के ही यहां पहुंचेंगे, और कोई नहीं पहुंच सकता । यह हम नहीं कह सकते कि उनमें उतनी विद्वत्ता नहीं है, उतनी क्षमता नहीं है, उतनी कुशलता नहीं है । वह है । लेकिन उनके पहुंचने का जो रास्ता है, जब वह रास्ता ही हम रोक लेते हैं, उसके लिए किवाड़ खड़ा कर देते हैं, एक दरवाजा खड़ा कर देते हैं, तो वह कैसे आ सकते हैं ?

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कहते है अंग्रेजी आ जायगी तो हो जायगा। आज ऐसा हो जायगा तो कल जाकर बड़े अच्छे कुशल जिन्होंने राज्य का कारोबार दिया, ऐसे एक कुशल छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज जैसे यू० पी० एम० सी० के सामने आजाएंगे तो अंग्रेजी नही आती, इसलिए फेल हो जाएंगे। वास्तव मे कार्य-कुशलता, कर्त्तृत्व, गुणवत्ता, निष्ठा यह केवल अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से नहीं होती है। हम चाहते हैं कि छोटे से छोटे वर्ग का भी कोई व्यक्ति यदि चाहता है कि वह देश का सारा कारोबार संभाले तो उसे अवसर मिलना चाहिए। आखिर प्रजातंत्र की महत्ता यही है, प्रजातंत्र मे कोई भी व्यक्ति भारत के किसी भी प्रदेश का किसी भी भाषा को बोलने वाला, किसी भी जाति पथ सम्प्रदाय का हो वह भारत का शासन चला सकता है, इतनी क्षमता उसमे है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, क्या स्वयं मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते है कि यह समाधानकारक तरक्की हो रही है? इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओ को माध्यम बना कर परीक्षा लेने की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द की जाय।

दूसरी बात अनियमितता के सम्बन्ध मे है। यह जो नौकरी मे अनियमितता होती है उसके लिए यह कह सकते है कि कभी कभी जल्दी में लेना पडता है इसलिए ऐसा होता है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को बिना कहे, बिना उसको बताए ले लेते है, लेकिन यहा पर जो सूची है, 14 जो इसमे है, वास्तव मे जिनका चयन हो गया किन्तु जिनकी नियुक्ति नही हुई है, ऐसे जो उदाहरण है यह एक नहीं, मैंने गिना 96 उदाहरण हैं। यानी जिनका चयन 1969 मे हुआ, 1970 मे हुआ किन्तु आज तक कभी नियुक्ति नही हुई- ऐसे 96 उदाहरण हैं चयन होने के बाद भी जहां नियुक्ति नही हुई है। यह कहना कि हमको जल्दी में लेना पड़ता है इसलिए हम रेफर नही कर सकते, यह चीज यहा लागू नही होती। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे जो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जिनको इसके पर्व्यू से बाहर रखा है, उनको बाहर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, उन को लोक सेवा संघ के अन्तर्गत रखना चाहिये।

चौथी बात—मैंने स्वयं राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही को पढ़ा था। हमने जो एमर्जेन्सी कमीशण्ड आफिसर्ज बुलाये थे और जो हमारे बुलावे पर अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर युद्ध में गये, अब युद्ध समाप्त होने पर उनको हवा मे छोड़ दिया गया है। उनको कही न कहीं एब्जार्ब करना चाहिये। जिनको कम्पीटीशन में जा कर सर्विस मिला, ऐसे लोग पे और सीनियारिटी बैनिफिट्स के मामले में घाटे में रहे। जिनके लिये रिजर्व्ड जगह रखी थी, उनको जब लिया गया तो उनको पे और सीनियोरिटी दोनों का लाभ हुआ, लेकिन जो कम्पीटीशन मे खडे हो कर, अपनी कार्यकुशलता बता कर नियुक्ति मे आये, उनको पे-बैनिफिट तो मिलता हैं, लेकिन सीनियोरिटी बैनिफिट नही मिलता है। मैं चाहता हू कि आप यू० पी० एम० सी० के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके इनको जो घाटा हुआ है, उसको दूर किया जाय। वे हमारे बुलाने पर देश की रक्षा के लिये आगे आये, ऐसे लोगो के साथ अन्याय न हो, ऐसा ही मै चाहता हू।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister consider absorbing those Government employees who have been kept temporary for three years and more as in offices like the Election Commission, etc.? Let him reply to this also.

सभापति महोदय: माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुझुनू): हमने भी अपना नाम आप के पास भेजा है, हमको भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय: हर पार्टी की तरफ से नामों की लिस्ट आती है। आप लोगों की तरफ से दो नाम आये थे—कपूर जी का और हुंसदा जी का, इन दो नामों को छोड़कर तीसरा नाम इसमें नहीं है।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : लेकिन मैंने अपना नाम आप के पास लिख कर भेजा था। आप समय साढ़े छः बजे तक बढ़ा सकते हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : साढ़े छः बजे तक बैठने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हमेशा बैठते आये हैं। इनको टाइम मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं 15 मिनट का समय बढ़ा देता हूं। श्री नायक।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr Chairman, in regard to the functioning of the UPSC, in this entire voluminous report that has been given to us—the twenty-first report—even by mistake there has not been any mention of a very high-powered Commission appointed by the Government of India, namely, the Administrative Reforms Commission. May I know whether the UPSC has taken cognisance of these very valuable recommendations? I do not mean to say they are very progressive, but they are definitely valuable in the given set of circumstances. There is not a single mention about these recommendations, whether in regard to the Central services, their method of recruitment or other aspects of services, both at the Centre as well as in the States.

In regard to the composition of the various Central services, or for that reason the composition of the entire class of services in this country, I wonder whether it would be possible for us to have a fresh look. With the present set up of UPSC, with retired civilians like Shri Damle, may I know whether the pure class composition of the entire official cadre in this country, will that fit in with our socialistic pattern of society which we have accepted for ourselves? Can we expect this extremely conservative and self-conscious class of people to deliver the goods to us?

In this context, I would like to draw your attention to an article which appeared in a scientific publication of the *Times of India* in which they asked the question whether in regard to the scientific and technological innovations in this country our Planning Minister, Shri Subramaniam, is serious. I would like to take this opportunity to ask Shri Mirdha, our Minister of State for Home Affairs, whether he is very serious in regard to changing the class complexion. It is true that in the past it has done good. But, in the set of circumstances which we are facing today, with the old method of recruitment would it be possible to carry on?

For want of time, I will pass on to another point. In the State of Mysore they wanted to recruit some 1,000 second division clerks. In response to that advertisement about 10,000 to 15,000 students who have passed SSLC applied. Each one of these candidates had to send a postal order for Rs. 10 plus a certified copy of the certificate. I myself had to sign 1,000 character certificates. Besides being laborious, it does not serve any purpose. Then they have to get it attested as true copy. So each candidate has to spend a minimum of Rs. 25 to 30. Then he has to spend some money for attending the interview in the city.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is all this relevant?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am referring to the *modus operandi* of the public service commission as such. Is it not possible to decentralise recruitment as such, whether it be for the UPSC or the State Service Commission, so that it can be made cheaper for the rural folk and it is not as expensive as it is today? Even after spending that much money they come to know that they are not, at least a majority of them are not, selected. Could we not do away with this anachronistic system of asking the students to produce certified copies etc. which is meaningless? You should altogether abolish this system of character certificates.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) : सभापति जी, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन एक अच्छी संस्था है और इन्होंने काफी अच्छा काम किया है और जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को जहां तक होता है, सरकार मानती है, यह एक अच्छी निशानी है, उसको मानना चाहिये।

कुछ बातों की ओर इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है, जैसे पेज 11 पर इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जिस वक्त रिक्रूटमेंट के लिये हम इम्तिहान लेते हैं, उस वक्त वेकेन्सीज का नम्बर कुछ

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

होता है, लेकिन इम्तहान के बाद नम्बर बढ़ जाता है—इसकी तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि आइंदा ऐसा न हो।

मैं इस बात की तरफ भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी एक वेलफेयर स्टेट है और इस कमीशन ने जैसा काम किया है, वह हमारे सामने है। हमारी स्टेट वेलफेयर स्टेट है। हम एक डिमोक्रैटिक तरीके से देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं, अलग अलग हमारी विकास की स्कीमें हैं। तो क्या आज जो सेलेक्शन होता है वह सेलेक्टेड आदमी उन पोस्ट्स के लिये उपयुक्त हैं। जहां तक हम देखते है, आफिशियल क्लास में से लोग सेलेक्ट होकर आते हैं या जो अंग्रेजी बोल लेते हैं, जिनकी चमड़ी का रंग अच्छा होता है, जिनकी बनावट अच्छी होती है, जो गोरे होते हैं उनका सेलेक्शन होता है। जब आप खेती के लिये सेलेक्शन करते हैं तो जिस आदिवासी ने अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी.........

18 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : यहां पर मैं देखता हूं हर एक विषय पर एक पब्लिक स्पीच हो जाती है। रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है लेकिन उसके बारे में आप बोलते ही नहीं हैं बल्कि दूसरी बातों को कवर करते हैं। इसके बाद आप इंसिस्ट करते हैं कि 6 बजे के बजाये हाउस 7 और 8 बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाये। मेहरबानी करके जो विषय है उस पर लाइट थ्रो कीजिए।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो सेलेक्शन का तरीका है उसमें जिन क्वालिफिकेशन्स को आधार माना जाता है उसमें उनको ट्रेन करना चाहिए, उन आदिवासियों को जो कि जंगलों में अपनी सारी जिन्दगी खो चुके हैं। इसमें दूसरी क्वालिफिकेशन्स रखनी चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर के लिये ऐसे लोगों को रखना चाहिए जो कि जंगलात में रह चुके हैं। इसी तरह से किसी भी सेक्टर में आप करना चाहते हैं तो यह देखना चाहिए कि करल बायस कैसा है। अच्छी अंग्रेजी को न देखकर उसका बैकग्राउन्ड क्या है उसको क्वालिफिकेशन मानना चाहिए।

दूसरे जहां तक मीडिया का, भाषा का सवाल है, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है पेज 22–23 पर कि हमने कुछ एक्सपेरिमेंट किए और उनको और आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने दिक्कत क्या है ? आप पर्चे बनाना चाहते हैं तो एग्जामिनर आप के पास हैं हिन्दी के और दूसरी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के भी, उसमें अंग्रेजी को छोड़कर हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। और हिन्दी के अलावा जितनी भी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उनको माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। उसके हिसाब से जो आयेंगे वह एक अच्छा स्टाफ होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि एज रिलैक्जेशन की जो बात है, यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सब्जेक्ट हो या किसी का हो और यह चाहे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के अन्तर्गत न आता हो लेकिन उसको 58 साल से 55 साल होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि इंडियन सर्विस के जो अधिकारी स्टेट्स में जाते हैं उनका कन्ट्रोल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के पास न होकर स्टेट्स के पास होना चाहिए। आज आई ए एस के अधिकारी स्टेट्स में जाते हैं वे प्रान्तीय सरकार की बात न मानें तो प्रान्तीय सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन पर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट या पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कन्ट्रोल न होकर प्रान्तीय सरकार का कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए ताकि वे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकें।

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, हम 1969-70 और 1970-71 अर्थात् यू० पी० एस० सी० की बीसवीं और इक्कीसवीं रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं

माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से केवल प्रश्न करके ही बैठ जाना चाहता हूं। यू० पी० एस० सी० में जो सेलेक्शन सदस्य जिनको हम नियुक्त करते हैं, अगर उसमें कानूनी अड़चन आती है तो क्या हम उनको बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्योंकि जो हमारे नवयुवक और युवतियां देश की सेवा के लिए या परदेश की सेवा के लिए बैठते हैं उन्हें चुनने के लिये यू० पी० एस० सी० के बुद्धिमान सभासद होने चाहिए। लेकिन आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स जो नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका दृष्टिकोण समाजवाद के विरुद्ध है तो उनको हम बदल सकेंगे या नहीं, संविधान को बदल करके भी?

दूसरा सवाल यह हैं कि आज से सिर्फ दस साल पहले देशवासी यू० पी० एस० सी० की बड़ाई किया करते थे कि वे हमारे देश की क्रीम को सफलता से चुनती है जिन पर हम गर्व कर सकते है लेकिन आज यह माना जाता है कि वहां पर भी सिफारिश चलती है। यह सिफारिश क्यों चल रही है इसके ऊपर कोई जांच करेंगे या नहीं? 20वीं या 21वीं रिपोर्टों मे या सरकारी मेमोरेंडम में यह जिक्र क्यों नही किया? हमारे आफिशियल्स के ही बच्चों का, उनके रिश्तेदारों का या रिश्तेदारों के रिश्तेदारों के बच्चे अवश्य चुने जाते हैं इस कारण यह धारणा बनती जा रही है।

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों से उन पर कठिनाई आती जा रही है या नही और क्या वह हर वर्ष बढ़ती चली जा रही है? क्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए परसेन्टेज मुकर्रर करने के बाद भी सरकार और यू० पी० एस० सी०, दोनों ही उसमें गलती कर रहे हैं। तथा उस परसेंटेज पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यदि इस प्रकार से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जो विश्वास देश में होता जा रहा है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० से सिफारिश से ही काम होता है और हरिजनों तथा गिरिजनों को लिया नहीं जाता। क्या इस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर बैठ जाता हूं कि अगर हमें देश की एकता चाहिए तो यू० पी०-एस० सी० सिर्फ हिन्दी का सहारा ले रही है, अंग्रेजी का सहारा ले रही है, यू० पी० एस० सी० को हर भारतीय भाषा को जल्दी अपनाना चाहिये और उससे संबंधित हर कठिनाई को सरकार को दूर करना होगा। प्रिंटिंग होने में कठिनाई या और कठिनाई हो सकती है—यह कहकर सभासदों को संतोष नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरी गृह मन्त्री से प्रार्थना है कि जो भी कठिनाइयां हैं जिन से यू० पी० एस० सी० का नाम बदनाम होने लगा तो उनको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the two Reports of the Union Public Service Commission. I will try to answer and comment upon some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members during the course of this debate. They have made many points of which I have taken due note and I can assure them that all that they have said will receive our most earnest consideration.

One point that has been made by many Members is regarding the composition of the Commission. It has been said that the composition is weighed heavily in favour of Government officials and that only retired Government officials are appointed to this Commission. It has also been said that the class composition of the Commission is not proper and that it may not select persons of the right background. A number of other things have been said about which I need not go in detail. The composition of the Commission is governed by provisions in our Constitution..

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कांस्टीट्यूशन बदलने में क्या कोई रुकावट है?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The experience uptill now is that these constituti-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

onal provisions have worked satisfactorily. They have not come in the way of appointing persons of right quality and of diverse qualification.

The composition, at present, of the Commission is . . . .

डा० कैलाश : शत प्रतिशत सभासद् कह रहे हैं कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के सलेक्शन से संतोष नहीं है फिर भी मन्त्री जी कह रहे हैं कि इसका कार्य संतोषप्रद है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उनको बोल लेने दीजिये ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am here to reply to what the hon. Members have said. They should have patience enough to hear what I have to say. We have to be very objective in such matters. Changing the Constitution should not be lightly resorted to. It should be only resorted to in case certain provisions of the Constitution have failed us or have come in the way of our improving the situation.

Even now, only about 50 per cent of the members are retired Government servants and that is also because the Constitution says that they should be persons with at least 10 years administrative experience. These selections are being made for Government services and the knowledge of administration is in the view of the Government very essential for persons who sit there. Even amongst them, they are not all IAS and ICS persons. There are persons with judicial and legal background; there are persons who have experience of police administration; there are persons who have held important position in defence services; there are persons who have experience of revenue administration. We have tried to see that all types of persons with as much varied experience and talent as possible are available to us in the Commission. It is not the monopoly of any single service or any class of persons.

As regards non-official members also, we have tried to get persons from all sorts of backgrounds. There are technologists, scientists, educationists, and there are Scheduled Tribe persons, Scheduled Caste persons, and there are persons from minority communities. So, we have tried to make the composition as representative of the nation as possible. I think, the hon. members should have no hesitation in accepting that the Commission and its Members have acted with a great sense of objectivity and impartiality. The constitution should be changed in a cursory manner.

As regards the medium of language, a point has been raised that the present system of selection puts people from rural areas and backward communities to a disadvantages. I am the first to admit so. The system of education that has been adopted by the country today is gradually becoming more and more centred on Hindi and regional languages. Even upto the University standards, some Universities have adopted the regional language as the medium of instruction. It is with this end in view that we have requested the Commission to explore the introduction not only of Hindi but all the regional languages as medium of examination for the examinations conducted by the Commission....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : But what he has said in the Rajya Sabha is different. He says that he has suggested to the Commission to explore the the possibilities of introducing regional languages. But what he has said in the Rajya Sabha is different; I have got the synopsis and this is what he said there : Government had suggested that even for the interviews, they could explore the possibility of permitting the use of Hindi in addition to English.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are two aspects. For the written papers we had asked the Commission to permit the use of Hindi and the regional languages, and they have made some beginning with respect to two of the compulsory papers; they have permitted any Indian language to be used for answering questions in those papers. We have further requested the Commission that in addition to answering written questions in any medium, they should explore whether Hindi could be introduced as a medium for interviews also. And the purpose again remains that even for the purpose of interview, not only Hindi but all the other regional languages should be introduced. Some beginning has to be made somewhere, and it is with

that end in view that we have told them that, in addition to the written examinations, they should explore if Hindi could be used as a medium for interviews and *viva voce* examinations. With the experience that we might gain....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Why should you select Hindi alone ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have given my reasons.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Until you admit all the regional language, this system should not be introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is very touchy on the language issue.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have said that the examinations should be in all the regional languages. But a beginning has to be made somewhere. If you insist that we should start with all the regional languages all at once, it will defeat the purpose which the hon. Member wants to achieve. (*Interruption*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Do you want to put those who speak other languages behind them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I cannot convince a person who is not prepared to listen or to be convinced. I cannot say more on this. Government's policy is, I say this very categorically, that Hindi and all other regional languages should be made the medium of UPSC examinations. The UPSC Report shows not much progress in that.... (*Interruption*) It is not possible to fix targets on that. It is a very delicate point. We are constantly in touch, in correspondence, with them. Personally, Government would have been very happy if the Commission had been more enterprising, more bold, in this aspect. I do not think that it is beyond the ingenuity and competence of the Members of the Commission to evolve some suitable formula for introducing regional languages in both written tests as well as interviews. I hope, they will respect the feelings of the hon. members of this House and take some steps there.

My hon. friend referred to persons offering certain subjects and how many of them were selected. He probably made a mistake. They were not the languages in which the subjects were answered. They were the language papers which those members had offered. So many persons had offered Hindi out of which so many were selected ; so many had offered Tamil out of which so many were selected. It does not mean that those examinations were answered through the medium of those languages. That was as an optional language paper.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I understand that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Then it makes no sense. What the hon. Member tries to convey . . .

DR. KAILAS : You gave a wrong impression on that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That only means that very few people even in the present stage of education in Tamil Nadu offer Tamil. If the standard of Tamil education in Tamil Nadu is so poor that they would not offer Tamil, it is not my fault, it is something the hon. Member should think about.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They want English, not Tamil.

DR. KAILAS : That is the problem.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are many other things that have been said about which I would make certain reference.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : What about age limit ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Police verification is not something UPSC is concerned with. It is a much wider thing. It was discussed here on many occasions. The Government want some sort of verification. After all, when the Government selects persons for its own needs and purposes, it has to see whether the persons have the proper background and have the proper attitude and are suitable for the purpose for which you are recruiting them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Lord Willingdon's outlook !

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Any government at any particular time would look for certain quality and background in the officials whether it is willingdon's government or any other government. This is an important aspect which cannot be lost sight of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about irregular appointments?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There was also some misapprehension regarding nomination of the State service people. I could not understand what was meant. Perhaps what the hon. Member meant was that there are certain percentage of posts which are to be filled by promotion from the State services. 25% of the vacancies are thus filled and the rest of the vacancies are filled by open recruitment for which also there is a proper procedure. They are not nominated by the State Governments. There are three or four officers from the State Government one representative of the Department of Personnel, Government of India, one Member or Chairman from the UPSC. They all sit together, go through the records of the officers concerned and then make proper selections. It is not proper to say that these persons have been selected wrongly or rather nominated in the service.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, मै आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कैंडिडेट्स होते है वह तो इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाये भी नहीं जाते और अगर बुलाये भी जाते है तो आउट राइट रिजेक्ट कर दिये जाते हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस वस्तुस्थिति से परिचित है ? यदि परिचित है तो उन्होने इसका कोई उपाय किया है ? मैं चाहता हूं इस मुख्य प्रश्न पर मन्त्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: All the fears of the hon. Member that have been expressed are completely unfounded. For the last so many years, all the posts that were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe candidates have been completely filled because we are getting persons of requisite standard from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Not a single post remains unfilled as far as All India Services are concerned.... (*Interruptions*) Not now, since 1964. I am saying with all sense of responsibility and I am very happy and very proud that our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have attained a standard that all the vacancies reserved for them have been completely filled. Not only that, some of them even compete and get selected in the general pool also. It is not that they have always been backward. Such talk will always keep them backward. They should be forward-looking. They are progressing. The Government is helping them to progress and come forward. Fortunately, they have risen upto the occasion.

DR. KAILAS: I will bring you some examples and cases.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That I have answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I won't allow any hon. Member to interrupt the Minister now.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Another thing. Shri Hansda raised the point that in the eastern region there should be a coaching institution for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe persons. I agree that at present the institutions are not adequate. We have one in Allahabad which is very successful, one at Madras which is just getting on. We need more such institutions. I am sure we will consider this suggestion of having more institutions.

Not only that, we want the State Governments also to start institutions of such nature so that persons in that area are able to improve their competence in the examinations and get themselves selected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I talked about irregular appoinment; I talked about extension; I talked about keeping the central intelligence outside the purview of the UPSC. I want a reply from the hon. Minister. I shall expect him to be decent enough to do that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I gave the reasons why we have the screening of the candidates. There are certain services, which by their very nature, are excluded. Some technical and security services are outside the purview. There are many other types of services. This does not mean that there are

examinations and there are procedures of selection for that also. If the hon. Member wants to give impression that they are just selected on the whims and fancies of the officer, I wish to say, it is not correct at all. Even in central intelligence services, they are properly screened. A large number of candidates apply. Out of this, screening is done and they are selected and proper procedures are followed. About emergency commissioner officers, a point was raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I raised the point about irregular appointments and extensions. Two things I have mentioned. He has not tried to meet the point. He has misled the House. I have quoted the Estimates Committee's report.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : About Commissioned Officers, it is true, those who are selected through vacancies reserved for them get benefit of pay fixation as well as previous service. So, one question which we are considering now is that the same concession in both respects, with respect to pay and seniority should also be applied to candidates who come from the general line. There are some difficulties ; we are trying to sort them out and I can assure the hon. Member that this point will receive due consideration.

In the end I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate and made useful suggestions.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU : I raised the point about irregular appointments ; also about extensions. He has misled the House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards age limit, uptill now it was upto 24. And here again people from backward areas are at a disadvantage. They start education late. When they finish their education they shift from villages to cities and so on and they lose one year or more. There was a demand in the House, and there was a recommendation by the A. R. C., that the age limit should be raised. I am happy to inform the House that Government have decided that the age limit should be raised from 24 to 26 for IAS, etc. examinations.

With these words I think all the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate. If I have not been able to reply to all the points, I can assure the hon. Members that I will look into the suggestions made by them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I expected the Minister to throw light on some points I raised. I have quoted from the Estimate Committee's report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the motion to vote :

The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBER : Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against may say 'No'

SOME HON. MEMBER : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The 'Ayes' have it the 'Ayes'..

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The 'Noes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does he want division ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : We want division on the language issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, let the Lobbies be cleared.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung and the lobbies are being cleared. After the Lobbies are cleared, we shall see if there is quorum or not.—

[Mr. Chairman]

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That this House take note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House in the 27th March, 1971, and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971".

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No. 4] **[18.27 hrs.**

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Singh, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kailas, Dr.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kumarmangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Mallana, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Naik, Shri B. V.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Parmar, Shri Baljibhai
Patil, Shri C. A.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri

NOES

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 42 : Noes : 8

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourn till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 11, 1972/Chaitra 22, 1894 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
Sarvshri C. Subramaniam and K. K. Shetty.

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